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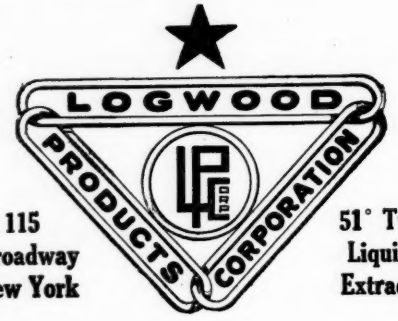

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TRADE NEWS THAT HAS A MONEY VALUE

Druggists who knew the causes for the advance in the price of camphor last year bought their supplies promptly on a rising market. Those who did not know of the unprecedented demand in Japan and the United States by celluloid companies and the increasing difficulty of obtaining crude camphor from the Island of Formosa believed the large stocks in London and New York were ample for all requirements and did not buy, attributing the advance to war inflation. Now prices are much higher and it is difficult to obtain large supplies.

Illustrating further that knowledge is power the speculative position of gum tragacanth is a case in point. A writer for DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS says there is lack of authentic information as to existing stock and the primary market is desolate. The embargo by Great Britain prohibiting export from the only source of supply and the imposition of a duty of 10 per cent under a new ruling by the United States government officials caused advances during 1916.

These two examples serve to show the necessity for information, early and accurate, if the manufacturer, broker or jobber aims to protect himself in buying raw materials or bidding on contracts for future delivery. Opium jumped a dollar a pound last month. Importers learned that stocks in London and New York had been greatly reduced, the figures for New York showing one-half the amount on hand December 1 compared with October stocks. The Balkan situation and the virtual blockade of Greek ports make the problem of supplies a difficult one to solve.

In botanical drugs the crop prospects, not only for domestic herbs, roots, seeds and leaves, but in every tropical country become of increasing importance. With practically no arrivals of imported hellebore, and the domestic crop not sufficient to meet the demand, prices will be higher in 1917. White pine bark collections were retarded last year by rains and floods in the sections of largest production and as a result the few dealers having stocks on hand are holding them at full market values. An unusually large order for lobelia herb has left reduced supplies on the market. Careful reading of a reliable trade paper saves the dealer many a dollar. The DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARNETS is strictly a market paper, but it gives the reason for advances as well as the prices. It gathers information from the source of supply, whether in Japan, China, Brazil, Madagascar or the Balkan states. No part of the world is left uncovered. In prices it favors neither bulls nor bears, giving the quotation at which drugs and chemicals can be purchased by manufacturers and first-hand dealers, and jobbers' prices to retail druggists.

It is probable that the market for cascara sagrada will be disturbed early in the new year when foreign buyers enter the field because stocks are reported to be short owing to heavy domestic consumption. Stocks of golden seal, horehound, senega root and gentian root are said to be insufficient to meet the requirements.

The high prices which war conditions have caused, prob-

ably the highest on record for many crude drugs and chemicals, have the attendant practical value of stimulating the development of new processes of manufacture. Capital has been attracted and investments made in new industries that might never have been established in the United States under normal conditions. Thus has grown up the dyestuff industry now able to boast of manufacturing 100 fast colors for the textile and other trades. In aniline the production is 20,000 tons annually compared with 800 tons, before the war. One corporation which has entered the dyestuff field is said to represent an investment of $10,000,000. The remarkable progress in the dye industry is reviewed by Dr. Thomas H. Norton in this issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, and the developments in the manufacture of coal-tar products are treated from the industrial and market point of view by a leading manufacturer of chemicals. Both articles are instructive and contain important suggestions concerning trade prospects for 1917.

STRENGTH AND FASTNESS OF AMERICAN DYES

There is nothing in the distillation of coal tar that cannot be done in American color plants by American labor and largely through the efforts of American chemists, says H. G. McKerrow in an article printed elsewhere in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. He predicts that the Germans, as in matters military, will consider anything justified in commerce to get back the monopoly in dyestuffs which they had before the war. Protection therefore is necessary, Mr. McKerrow argues, to enable American industries to meet the fierce competition that is coming.

It has been proved by practical experience that domestic colors have the strength and value of the imported material with few exceptions. The propaganda that American dyes cannot be depended upon is attributed to foreign manufacturers. The question of fastness is relative, some dyes being fast to one class of goods and not fast to others, fast to strong light and not fast in washing. Even German colors at one time carried the warning on sealed packages "Sold without guarantee." It may take some time to eradicate the effect of the repeated assertion that colors made in the United States are unreliable. While the daily papers may be slow in correcting the impression, which they have spread broadcast, there is hope that retail dealers will discontinue the practice of advertising "no guarantee." Houses that owe their success to the patronage of Americans should at least be patriotic enough to aid in stifling false rumors concerning American-made materials.

INSTRUCTIVE LESSON IN THE DYE INDUSTRY

The exhibit of minerals and dyestuff products at the Museum of Natural History will be kept open until February 1. The information to be obtained from an hour's study of the dozen cases containing the specimens could not be acquired in any other way in several months and great credit is due the committee who arranged the exhibit. Dr. George F. Kunz, long connected with the house of Tiffany, was acting president of the committee. Mr. Kunz is known as the best judge of precious stones in this country and probably the greatest authority in the world on minerals in their native state.

In the collection are shown the manufactured products in bar, wire and rod made from copper, iron, and other ores and the results obtained from electric treatment of the metals.

The Edison exhibit of the by-products of coal enters into the dyestuff field, showing the various derivatives. There are exhibits by The Barrett Company showing coal-tar products; by the National Aniline and Chemical Company, with samples of aniline oil and various colors used in the textile industry; by the Swiss Colours Company and by other dyestuff and chemical manufacturers now supplying the demand in this country for dyes which were formerly imported.

No similar collection has ever been shown in the United States. Its educational value should appeal to the trade and to instructors in schools and colleges. The opportunity is offered for the public to learn that American dyes are now on a par with the dyes which formerly came from Germany and how this industry has developed practically within a few years. In spite of the announcement by some firms in the retail trade that they will not guarantee the colors this year, it is safe to say that the dyes made in the United States are fast and will be found to be as satisfactory as the imported.

The work of collecting these samples of the products of various industries and the scope of the exhibit made it necessary to have upon the committee men of wide experience in many practical lines. Those associated with Dr. Kunz in preparing the exhibit of chemical preparedness are Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, American Chemical Society; Dr. Colin G. Fink, American Electrochemical Society; Dr. Jerome Alexander, Society of Chemical Industry; Dr. L. P. Gratacap, American Museum of Natural History, Curator of Mineralogy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The situation in French essential oils is fully described by Burton T. Bush, of the Antoine Chiris Company in a contribution to this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. The facts stated are ample explanation of the advance in prices during 1916. Scarcity of labor and the extraordinary price asked for coal need no further comment. Manufacturers will understand the difficulties encountered.

Prices for Belgian valerian were lower on account of arrivals from England. Importers who have been quoting 60 cents to 80 cents for some time announced a maximum price of 64 cents. Japanese valerian is getting scarce. There were large stocks six months ago and Japanese sold down to 24 cents. A sale was made at 29 cents, but this is considered an inside price.

Watch Levant wormseed. Large offers are said to have been made just before the first of the year. Shipments from Russia, which has a monopoly of the Levant output, are due to arrive. It is reported that a quotation of 50 cents was made last week against 85 cents previously. Santonin prices will naturally be affected. Crystals are selling at $36 a pound.

Consul-General Gottschalk, of Rio de Janeiro, contributes to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS this week some valuable statistics on Brazilian exports of crude drugs. In spite of a fair trade at Rio, the Consul-General says market quotations are not available and acceptances and prices are the result of correspondence or cablegrams.

The United States has broken all previous records in the production of so many things during 1916 that it is not surprising to learn the coke output exceeds the production

of the record year and that there has been a great increase in the amount of quicksilver and zinc mined.

English dandelion root has dropped to 30 cents. It was formerly imported from Germany and the first year of the war the prise rose to 80 cents. England is now producing it.

Foenugreek is stronger owing to the difficulty of shipping from Morocco, the high war risk rates and the increased demand in this country.

The arrival of large consignments of rosemary leaves has made prices easier and quotations of 9 cents are made against 12 and 13 last week.

CHECK ON MEXICAN CRUDE DRUG EXPORTS

State Department Discourages Attempts to Push the Industry Until More Stable Conditions Exist

The Department of State having learned that DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS had begun an investigation of Mexican crop conditions for vanilla beans, crude drugs for essential oils and dyestuffs, and for barks, herbs, seeds and other crudes formerly exported to the United States in considerable quantities, sends the following notice to this journal indicating that the government cannot encourage Americans in any business enterprises in Mexico at the present time. The letter reads in part:

"The Department informs you that it does not feel at liberty during the present disturbed conditions in Mexico to encourage American citizens to inaugurate important enterprises in that country, although their establishment could be given due consideration once an orderly government has been set up in the Republic of Mexico. In this connection attention is directed to the fact that the Department does not deem it advisable, for the present, to withdraw or make excepions to the advice previously given to American citizens to remove temporarily from Mexico.

"It may be added for your information that the Department will not issue passports to American citizens who desire to go to Mexico until it is satisfied that conditions in that country warrant such action."

SHIPMENTS OF NITRATES VIA PANAMA

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28—A report on the shipment of nitrates through the Panama Canal as published in the "Canal Record" follows:

"During 1915 the total exports of nitrate of soda from Chili amounted to 4,460,108,000 pounds, or 1,991,120 tons of 2,240 pounds, valued at $77,117,063, United States currency. The total quantity of nitrates carried through the Panama Canal during that period from South Pacific ports was 933,341 tons. The imports of nitrate of soda into the United States during 1915 were valued at $16,355,595. The closing of the canal in September, 1915, interfered with the traffic and tended to depress the market.

"Since the reopening of the canal, on April 15, 1916, the traffic in nitrates through the canal to November 1, 1916, amounted to 1,267,883 tons. Four thousand tons came through the canal in March, 1916, on the navy collier Mars, bound from Antofagasta to Hampton Roads. This makes the total traffic this year to November 1 amount to 1,271,883 tons.

"A high record for exportation of nitrates in one month was established in September of this year, when shipments aggregated 7,697,000 quintals, or 348,438 tons. This was over twice the exportation in August. The great increase was due primarily to the availability of an unusual amount of tonnage at the nitrate ports. Shipments through the canal in September were 281,261 tons and in October, 198,500 tons."

AMERICAN CHEMISTS PRODUCING DYES AS STRONG AND FAST AS GERMAN COLORS

Blues, Blacks and Browns Receiving the Most Attention from Manufacturers—Question of Cost May Invite Foreign Competition When the War Is Over

By H. GARDNER McKERROW
Of Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Manufacturers of Chemicals and Dyestuffs.

The past year has seen some very considerable changes in regard to the supply of dyestuffs to the textile mills in this country, and a degree of progress has been made in the supply of American made colors which cannot but be gratifying to all having the commercial interests of this country at heart.

It has been demonstrated beyond any possibility of dispute that there is nothing in the distillation of coal tar (and the subsequent developments into colors which compare excellently well with any that have been imported), that cannot be done in American color plants, by American labor, and largely through the efforts of American chemists.

The assertions of some of our German friends that aniline dyes can never be produced in this country; that we do not have the technical training necessary to enable us to carry on the requisite researches, nor the trained patience to wait for—and to work while waiting for—the results, have been proved to be fallacious. Whether we can produce these dyes at a cost which will allow us to compete with German products remains to be seen, but, given the necessary technical knowledge of how to produce a given thing, and American skill has not usually been long in so improving machinery and methods that handicaps created by cheaper labor costs are largely overcome.

It is not to be expected that the industry, hardly more than born, can exist against the competition from foreign dyestuff manufacturers, fighting to get back the monopoly they had before the war, without a proper degree of Governmental protection.

With their commerce at a standstill, their factories denuded of skilled help, and their financial systems disorganized, those European countries which have devoted themselves in happier times to the development of the science of dyestuff making will leave no stone unturned to get back what they regard as their own, and in commerce, as it has been in matters military, anything is justified when a struggle for life is involved.

American dyestuff manufacturers have naturally followed the line of least resistance, and have devoted their principal attention to those colors which can be most easily made, and for which there is the greatest bulk demand—the blues, blacks and browns. The foreign effort would unquestionably be in the direction of flooding the American market with these colors, at prices which would make competition impossible, while securing their profit on the more expensive colors, which our manufacturers do not make; and thus the hopeful infant would be strangled at birth.

Strength and Coloring Equal to Any

The quality of the domestic colors so far produced has been very gratifying. In point of strength and coloring value the dyes have, with but few exceptions proved to be fully equal to the imported material.

As regards fastness a somewhat peculiar condition exists. A widespread propaganda has been insidiously conducted, undoubtedly by interests allied to, or in sympathy with, the foreign manufacturers of dyestuffs, having for its object the education of the American public into the belief that American dyes cannot be depended upon in point of fastness. Several of the manufacturing clothing associations have sent out circulars to their trade stating that the colors in their goods, in the absence of the usual supply of dyes, cannot be guaranteed, and the result of this short-sighted and unpatriotic action has been the dissemination of a belief in the minds of the general public, that no dyes are fast except German dyes. It will be many years before the full effect of this doctrine can be eradicated, and the average housewife buying goods over

the counter will inevitably give the preference hereafter to foreign goods, thinking that the colors are fast, to American made material.

As a matter of fact this question of fastness is purely a relative one. Some dyes are fast to one thing, and not fast to others; some are fast to light, but not fast to washing; some are fast to washing but not fast to light or weather. There is no such thing as an absolutely fast dye, fast to all conditions and tests. The newly made American dyes are as fast, class against class, as the German dyes, but it is unfair and misleading to expect one of the new direct colors to be as fast, for instance, as one of the indanthrenes or an acid color to be as fast as one of the fast chrome colors. A similar direct or acid color of German manufacture would be no more fast against such a comparative test than the American colors.

Any American manufacturer unwittingly or ignorantly lending himself to the propagation of such an idea is not only pursuing an unpatriotic course but he is simply riveting round his neck the collar of bondage to foreign interests under which he has existed for so many years, and from which he has suffered so much during the period of the war.

It is not generally known that even the German colors as sold for many years before the war carried the legend on the containing packages, "Sold without guarantee." If this fact were more generally known by the general public in this country, the doctrine of "fugitive American colors" would have short shrift.

The daily press of this country is unquestionably largely to blame for the dissemination of this idea; it is through the daily press that public impressions and opinions are formed, and the widespread promulgation of this teaching, as one of the limitations which have been imposed on the United States as one of the effects of the European war, has made good "copy" and has been exploited to the full. The present writer knows from his own experience, that many of the daily papers are not as ready to feature corrections of this belief sent to them by those in a position to know the facts, as they are to publish the unthinking or even deliberately insidious reports to the contrary.

Use of Natural Dyes

Before the domestic manufacturers of aniline colors were able to extend or create their plants sufficiently to meet the demands of the industries using dyes, there was undoubtedly a shortage of colors, and scores of factories were forced on to use of natural dyewood extracts, such as logwood, hematine, fustic, cutch, quercitron and sumac. In some cases this was no new departure, as there have always been some mills which have used these materials, and which have built up good reputations for the superior "bloom" and richness of their colors.

Properly handled, these colors can be made as fast against given tests as corresponding aniline colors intended for the same purposes. It is well known, for instance, that there is no black on wool which can equal in depth of shade, or in richness, a logwood black, and, again insisting on the requisite of "proper handling" there is no black which is faster to light, milling, steaming and carbonizing.

There are many mills, however, which went on to natural colors simply as a temporary expedient, and which, on the increasing supply of aniline colors, are going back to the use of these dyes. The demand, therefore, for natural colors is not as heavy as it was a year ago, and the probability is that it will decrease still further, as the domestic supply of coal-tar products comes to be more commensurate with the requirements of the country. Some of the new use of natural colors will undoubtedly become permanent, in addition to the regular use of these products mentioned above, but the overwhelming demand, which led to the unheard of prices for extract colors during the past year has gone, probably never to return.

It will be long, however, after the war is over, before normal conditions are restored, or before the demand for goods from this country reaches ordinary proportions.

That section of Belgium and Northern France, now in the possession of the Germans, comprising the vast industrial districts round Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille and Mulhouse, where more than one-third of the entire wool clip was manufactured into cloth and yarn, has been utterly destroyed as a manufacturing factor. Every pound of iron in the mills in these districts, shafting, hangers, pulleys, engines, boilers, spinning, weaving and finishing machinery, has been carried away by the invaders, and it will be many years before the buildings, where they are still available, can be re-equipped. Until that time, therefore, the world must look to this country and to England for woolen and worsted cloth supplies, and the manufacturers of this country can look, after the war is over, for a continued period of prosperity, with all values enhanced in comparison with normal conditions, and with wages, dyes, chemicals, supplies and raw materials ranging at prices greatly beyond those which prevail in times of sanity and undisturbed peace.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION OF ZINC

The New Year estimate of the production of zinc in 1916, just issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, shows the recoverable zinc content of ore mined in the United States in 1916 at 708,000 tons, a gain of over 120,000 tons or 20 per cent as compared with 1915. The Joplin region made the largest gain, with Montana next, but large gains were also made by the Upper Mississippi Valley, Colorado, and Tennessee.

The production of spelter from domestic ores was about 553,000 tons, worth about $150,000,000, and from foreign ores, 105,000 tons, a total of 658,000 tons, worth about $180,000,000 compared to a total of 489,519 tons in 1915, worth $121,400,000. This indicates a gain of about 169,000 tons and of $58,600,000 in value, or about 35 per cent in quantity and nearly 50 per cent in value. Of the total there was smelted in Illinois, 180,350 tons; in Kansas, 140,516 tons; in Oklahoma, 164,088 tons; and in all other States, 173,534 tons. Exports of spelter, zinc sheets and manufactures, and of brass and brass manufactures were very large.

The apparent consumption of spelter is estimated at 445,000 tons and spelter stocks at 17,300, a reduction of 6,500 tons since the mid-year. The average price for 1916 at St. Louis of spelter for immediate delivery was about 13.7 cents a pound.

INCREASE IN QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION

The domestic output of quicksilver in 1916, according to preliminary estimates of H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 28,942 flasks, valued, at the estimated San Francisco average price of $125.90 a flask, at $8,643,800. This was the greatest output in quantity since 1904 and not only the greatest in value since 1875 but, excepting the value of $4,228,538 for that year, was the greatest in the history of the industry, which dates back to 1850. The figures for 1916 show an increase over 1915 of 38 per cent in quantity and 99 per cent in value.

The more detailed New Year's statement of the quicksilver production in 1916, which will be given out by the Geological Survey, indicates notable activity in mining in California, Texas, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, due to the highest prices for the metal ever offered and the best market in many years.

COKE OUTPUT IN 1916 IN UNITED STATES

The coke output of the United States broke all records in 1916. More than 35,000,000 tons of beehive coke was manufactured, an increase of over 27 per cent compared with 1915, and 500,000 tons more than the record-breaking total in 1910. By-product coke amounted to 19,200,000 tons, an increase of more than 5,000,000 tons, or 36 per cent compared with 1915. The total coke production, according to estimates prepared by C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 54,300,000 tons, an increase over 1915 of 12,700,000 tons, or 30 per cent, and over 1913 of 8,000,000 tons.

The arrangements for the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in New York, last week, included a lecture on "Nitrogen and Preparedness," by Professor A. A. Noyes, of the National Research Council, who is a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

DEMAND FOR DOMESTIC CRUDE DRUGS REDUCES STOCKS TO A MINIMUM

High Prices Realized for Hellebore—White Pine Bark Supplies Scarce—Large Order for Lobelia—Cascara Sagrada and Senega Root in Demand

By C. G. WEISCOPF
Of H. R. Lathrop & Co., Dealers in Botanical Drugs.

For American botanicals the year just closed has proven a banner one insofar as the demand was concerned, and with few exceptions, price levels ranged higher than in 1915, in which year all previous records had been broken. The further curtailment of the supplies and the mounting values of European botanicals, stimulated the gathering in this country of those drugs indigenous to both Continents, and which, heretofore, had been neglected owing to the low cost of the imported varieties. The quantities of these collected were, in most instances, small, and rarely if ever affected market valuations, while the collection of the general line was, as usual, influenced principally by labor conditions.

It should be borne in mind that the collection of domestic roots, herbs, etc., is not an industry in itself, rather an avocation prosecuted in conjunction with other pursuits or when other means of livelihood fail. Under the present conditions of general prosperity the latter contingency seldom arose and collection depended mostly upon haphazard opportunity. The storing of botanicals is usually attended to by merchants in certain producing centers, who handle produce and other commodities, which are also often the medium of exchange with native collectors of the drugs. The demand for these other commodities was unusually brisk and the handling more profitable, botanicals receiving only perfunctory attention, with the result that in but few instances have the stocks in primary hands attained any large proportions. In the summary of the different botanicals that follow, these conditions are often alluded to and were the principal factors in dominating costs and supplies.

Aletris root was in very little demand during the year and dealers have not stocked up with the usual quantity. Prices in the meantime lessened, offering no inducements to the collectors to gather the roots, with the result that very little is held in primary hands. If the belated demands should set in in the usual amounts required by the big consumers, there would not be sufficient goods on hand to fill the orders.

High Prices for Hellebore

American hellebore advanced from 10c a pound to 35c and 40c during the consuming season. With the arrival of new stocks prices dropped to 11c and 12c a pound, but the article has recovered and present quotations are around 22c a pound. With practically no arrivals of the imported hellebore, this would portend a 50c level during the coming selling season.

American wormseed had no movement to any extent and prices are below actual values. Stocks are now being sold in carload lots at less than what was paid in primary markets. First hand factors in this product are produce merchants, primarily, and the enormous demand for foodstuffs made that end of the business too busy and too profitable to give heed to botanicals. Very little stock is in sight except that held by local dealers.

Balm of gilead buds has been purchased freely this fall reducing stocks considerably. The year closed with higher prices and no relief is in sight until spring. Market advanced from 15c to 21c per lb.

Bayberry wax production was greatly curtailed this year owing to the heavy rains during the flowering season of the shrub. Scarcely one-tenth the normal crop of berries was collected this year. Big export orders during the first of the year left very little carry over stock, and with equally as big an export demand expected for 1917 prices are likely to go to 35c and 40c a pound. This does not take into consideration what might develop in the way of domestic business.

Bees wax has had an enormous sale during the year, both for export, owing to new outlets since the war, and for domestic consumption, the imports having been reduced on account of high freight rates and other difficulties incident to shipping. This stimulated production in this country somewhat, but not in normal times, or now, is it sufficient to affect prices of the foreign. Indications are that the wax will be selling around 40c a pound in a very short time. The market has advanced from 27c to 33c per lb.

Bladder-wrack sprung into sudden prominence and several carload orders were turned, quite an unusual proceeding. The demand ceased before the close of the year but stocks had been reduced to below normal requirements.

Blood root supplies are low as the gathering of this root was neglected and recent large orders have absorbed large quantities and prices have risen from 6c a pound to 12c.

Burdock root of domestic origin will again have to bear the burden of the demands as the stocks obtainable from abroad are small and uncertain. One or two firms specializing in American botanicals had studied the conditions and stimulated collection by paying local market prices to the collectors. As inquiries began to come in, dealers who neglected this product, purchased from those who had laid in supplies, reducing the stocks of the latter and adding to the cost of the root. Large consumers have not yet covered their requirements, and when they do come into the market after the turn of the year, they will find no one dealer in possession of sufficient stocks to fill their requirements and will have to distribute their orders which will have a tendency to again advance prices.

Canada Balsam of Fir is very scarce and the small lots held by dealers are quoted at $6 and $6.50 a gallon. Last year and the year before dealers were caught with high priced stock and when the declines set in they lost confidence in the article and refused to replenish their supplies. Trading is now being done between dealers in the local market as very little is offered from the primary markets, and for these full New York prices are asked.

Canada snake root (wild ginger) advanced from 12c to 22c on a big demand which greatly reduced stocks, there being little left in the country or in the local market.

Heavy Buying of Cascara

Cascara Sagrada bark stocks of 1914 and 1915 peel have been almost entirely absorbed by domestic and foreign consumers. The 1916 peel opened on the coast at 7c a pound in lots of five and ten cars, which is equal to about 8c a pound laid down in New York. There has been heavy buying of this article for domestic consumption and it is said that stocks are not sufficiently large to take care of these requirements so that when foreign buyers come in, a premium, no doubt, will be asked.

Columbo root of domestic growth is being offered to the trade and can be sold at about the normal price of the foreign product.

Culver's root is in small supply as collection was neglected and a big demand advanced prices from six cents to 14 cents a pound.

Cramp bark, the kind known in the trade as the variety, received a big call and prices advanced from six cents a pound to 14 cents. The true is almost unobtainable.

Damiana leaves are scarce in primary markets and prices increased from 7c to 14c a pound. Several lots in transit from the coast are offered at 13c New York. Owing to the fact that some stocks of inferior quality have been offered lately, dealers are reluctant to purchase until samples of the shipments have been examined. If satisfactory, the stocks will enter consuming channels immediately.

Dandelion root was purchased in only moderate quantities during the collecting season, and arrivals of the imported have been very small. Consumers will be in the market for round lots soon after the first of the year when some brisk trading is expected. In which case, it is needless to say, the indication would be for higher prices.

Deer-tongue leaves did not move readily during the year and as this article is sold in very large quantities and collected and stored accordingly, there was no incen-

tive for gathering it. The evident scarcity has already advanced prices from 4½c a pound to 6c. This article is also exported in a large way and when orders come in there will not be enough left to cover home requirements.

Elder flower stocks are practically exhausted. There were no carry-over goods from last year and large consuming orders have about absorbed all of this year's collections. Dealers at the source of production cannot fill the orders that they have taken even by paying the full market price, and which, at present, makes the basis of exchange between local dealers. Market advanced from 12c to 28c per lb. A 40c market is expected within 30 days.

Elecampane root had very little call until just previous to the collecting season. Prices were advanced to the collectors and considerable stocks were accumulated, which, now that the demand has fallen, are selling at a loss. This is partly to stimulate sales and partly to reduce stocks before inventory. However, there have been no arrivals of the foreign to speak of and even with a fair accumulation there will not be sufficient of the domestic to answer the requirements heretofore supplied by both. As soon as sales are again made and buyers take interest, prices will no doubt be advanced to cover the losses of the last few months.

Elm bark for grinding purposes was collected in very small quantity during 1915 and the quality was off color. There was little movement of the product that year, but the carry-over stocks were light and the collection this year was small. Wise buyers have been purchasing all parcels offered from the collecting sources at full prices, but all combined would not be sufficient to fill one large export order. White slabs in five-pound wired bundles have been neglected by dealers and primary handlers have not been encouraged to pay collectors the prices that prosperous labor conditions prompted.

Gentian root has always grown in this country but previous to the war the foreign variety was laid down in New York at prices that made the collection of the domestic root unprofitable. Since then prices of the latter have risen to such heights that firms specializing in American botanicals, encouraged the collection of the domestic root, but stocks are not sufficient to answer requirements or make a market. The quality of the domestic is not equal to the foreign but the prices are lower and the domestic root can be, and is being used for certain purposes. It is selling at 12c to 13c per lb.

Golden Seal Stocks Small

Golden seal root prices advanced considerably during September and October following a scarcity of stocks. Under these circumstances dealers were able to encourage collection by paying good prices and cultivation had also been increased. Large supplies were expected from these sources this fall, especially from the cultivators, but this was either grossly overestimated or dealers have been able to absorb all that was offered as there was only a slight reduction in price with the arrival of the new stocks. As we go into the new year prices will advance to much higher levels than obtained in early fall as dealers are now paying primary handlers nearly as much as current quotations. The wild root is about played out and as it takes 5 to 6 years to cultivate it, it would not be unexpected to see the article selling at $7 to $9 per lb.

Gum thus is now being prepared in the south for local market and dealers are quoting contract prices for winter requirements at practically the same figure as the present spot market. Compared with last year's prices the cost in the country is about $2 a barrel more, which means that when new stock arrives prices will be advanced that much and probably more. It is said that the supply is not so plentiful as first handlers are also handlers of turpine, rosins, etc., which have been in bigger demand and more profitable to handle than thus.

Horehound flower and herbs have been the subject of some brisk trading in the last three or four months and stocks have centered in one or two hands. Stocks are not overly plentiful and prices are expected to advance as very little of the foreign is arriving and furthermore it is claimed that the domestic is superior in quality to that which has arrived.

Irish moss has advanced from 3c to 5c per pound, principally on account of the enormous increase in freight rates from the main sources of production. One or two dealers have accepted collections from nearby Atlantic coast points, and while the quality is satisfactory the supply is small. Additional orders cannot be booked as there will be some difficulty in filling those already taken. This article sold in carload lots last year at 4c and 5c a pound. There are instances where 9c was refused recently.

Lady's slipper root had very little call during the first part of the year, but as supplies were low in primary markets there were no carry-over stocks. Collection this season was said to have been small and little is offered in any quarter.

Liverwort leaves are in limited supply and owing to the non-arrivals of the foreign to any extent, the drain on the domestic has lifted prices from 22c to 45c a pound. Several large consuming firms have a fair amount of the foreign on hand, purchased immediately after the outbreak of the war, but for various reasons this cannot be shipped to their foreign connections. If a sufficient amount of the domestic leaves could be gathered they could be shipped, but the amount necessary could not be collected in 10 years from the wild plants in this country.

Large Order for Lobelia

Lobelia herb has been exported extensively and an unusually large order is said to be in the market at the present time. With the reduced condition of supplies the consummation of this order will leave little on the market, and that will be held at a premium.

Male fern root collected in this country is inferior to the imported, and manufacturers have hesitated buying the former for this reason. Of late, however, they have come to the conclusion that domestic will have to be employed where possible as stocks of the imported are almost depleted and arrivals practically nil. Had they reached this conclusion before the end of the season collection might have been stimulated. It is doubtful whether the small supply on hand will be of any assistance.

Mandrake root had been permitted to accumulate as there was very little life in this article and when the collecting season opened dealers hesitated making further purchases. Under prevailing labor conditions more money had to be paid for collecting the root with the result that very little was harvested. Several primary dealers, anticipating a good demand, bought most of the stocks available after the collecting season had closed, centering the holdings in a few hands. Trading between dealers has already advanced prices, and as consuming inquiries are now coming in dealers are sounding the country holders on prices and quantities. Values are expected to increase still more as the inquiries develop into orders.

Peppermint and spearmint are governed by practically the same conditions. Stocks of both are said to be scarce in primary markets and as fast as received in this market are re-shipped on waiting orders. True, primary handlers are quoting and accepting orders, but it is doubtful whether all can be filled even at the fancy prices to which values have risen. It is the usual custom of first handlers to sell goods without having them in stock, and depend upon purchasing or collecting after an order has been received.

Pink root was in small demand during the greater part of the year offering no particular incentive for collection. As usual in such cases business becomes brisk after the period for collection and stocks are found to be inadequate. Of pink root there is probably not enough to fill one good sized order and prices have already advanced from 22 cents a pound to 33 cents.

Prickly ash bark is in good demand with sufficient stocks available to answer consuming needs. There has been only a slight additional cost to this article.

Red clover flowers were always imported in large quantities, but during the last year arrivals have fallen to almost nothing and the domestic must meet the demand. The home grown is inferior to the imported, but will answer in most instances, and the heavy demands have advanced prices from 15 cents a pound to 25 cents. Should the mid-winter interest be revived the article is likely to be in the neighborhood of 35 cents a pound.

Sage has again assumed some prominence as an article of domestic cultivation and while the plant is a bit more

stalky, the leaves are much superior to some of the foreign varieties. One dealer has disposed of two cars of the domestic leaves and could have sold ten times that amount had the supplies been obtainable. Sales have been made at 40 cents and 45 cents a pound.

Saw palmetto berries had been purchased in round lots and about seven months ago fair stocks were accumulated. Much of this was sold at cost to help stimulate business and in some instances to realize, and when the regular demand sets in again prices will be advanced to cover the losses. It is doubtful whether enough stocks have been retained to supply one large domestic consuming requirement.

Good Demand for Senega Root

Senega root was in unusually good demand and stocks in the hands of local dealers are very scarce and values high. As the collecting season is ended, consumers may have to pay still higher prices if the break in values does not come within the next week or two. It is intimated that dealers in primary market are holding back supplies to keep the market in its present strengthened condition. If no further business should develop it is possible that a fair amount of the root will find its way into the market at reduced prices.

Spikenard root has been neglected for two years. A good demand set in recently but stocks are scarce and one or two dealers have been absorbing all that has been offered. Sales are being made at 11 cents a pound, whereas these same sellers were asking only 7 cents a month or two ago and the indications are that prices will go to 20 cents a pound.

Stramonium leaves almost entirely replaced the use of the imported as arrivals of the latter have been in small quantities and the quality, it is claimed, is not so good as the domestic. Stocks of the domestic drug are not large as the collection of the leaf has been neglected for the green whole plant, for which a market has been created. Consumers, apparently, have satisfied their needs for the time being and there may be but very little movement of the drug for a month or two after the turn of the year. It is said that some of the large consumers have laid in supplies sufficient for several years.

White Pine Bark Scarce

White pine bark collections were retarded owing to heavy rains and floods in the sections of largest production. The demand has been very brisk and stocks have been much reduced. A few dealers have stocks on hand which they are holding at full market values, while others are searching all sections for supplies but are unsuccessful in their quest.

Unable to Fill Witch Hazel Contracts

Witch hazel leaves are gathered in largest quantities in those sections that suffered most from the rains and floods. Primary dealers anticipating full collection before the season was over accepted contracts which, it is said, they are now unable to fill. In the meantime some very large export orders had been filled at a premium. There is little prospect of a fulfilment of the waiting domestic contract orders. The market advanced from 4c to 5½c per lb.

Wormwood leaves and herbs have been called upon to do double duty now that the foreign variety is practically off the market and after the regular requirements of the distillers had been taken care of, there was little left for other consumers. Stocks are at a premium and a fair demand will clean the market. Market advanced from 12c to 19c per lb.

Yellow dock root has had a good year and collections have been in quantities to answer normal requirements. Very little of the foreign article is on hand.

Yellow root (xanthoriza) could hardly be given away the first ten months of the year. About the only sales made were single bale lots at less than cost. Recently several 10-ton orders were sent into the market, which were accepted by several dealers with the expectation of covering at sources of production. Their inquiries met with the reply that no stocks were available, or with a quotation higher than their selling price. Apparently, if the orders can be filled at all they will have to be filled at a loss as the prices quoted are 12c a pound, quite a jump from the former price of 4¾c.

IMPORTS OF FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS AFFECTED BY LACK OF LABOR AND COAL

Conditions In the Manufacturing District Described by Importer Who Made Two Trips to France—Maimed Soldiers to Be Utilized as Workers

By BURTON T. BUSH
Of the Antoine Chiris Company, Manufacturers and Importers of Essential Oils.

While many changes affecting French essential oils have been very noticeable during the past year, these changes have come without surprises, for to those who have kept in close touch with the situation it seems little else than miraculous that we have been able to receive French essential oils to the extent that we have and with as little advance in price as we have been forced to pay.

It is not always pleasant to constantly predict more difficulties and higher prices, but it is either a case of saying nothing or telling the truth, and when one encounters the persistent spirit of the representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS the latter course is more easy.

During the last year I have been in France twice; the first time making rather a close study of the conditions at the places of production, and on the latter visit spending most of my time in touch with Paris markets, and from what I learned I can only repeat what I said in your last annual, that buyers must purchase with cautious consideration of the future, for conditions have not changed for the better, on the contrary new troubles have made the situation more difficult for the buyer.

Some of the oils, such as oil of lavender, are distilled in the mountains, at the spot where the lavender is cut; cordwood is used for heat, and cordwood can be cut in the mountains only in a very limited way on account of the present lack of male labor.

It has been said that the distillers are carting the fresh cut lavender from the mountains to Grasse factories for distillation. I heard nothing of this in France, but if it is so it is the first evidence of lack of that thrift that has so long been noticeable in the French peasant, for there seemed to be quantities of cordwood in the valleys. This wood is cut by machinery, and if the Grasse distillers could afford to bring down the lavender plants, would it not be much more economical for them to cart the wood up to the mountain stills and return to Grasse with the oil?

It seems more logical to believe that the wood available is consumed in the factories in place of coal, which is costing the French nearly ten times per B.t.u. what it costs the Americans at the present time, and the available cordwood in the mountains is only sufficient to produce 33% of the amount of oil distilled last year.

The coal question is only one of the many obstacles that will hinder production, for containers such as drums, cans, bottles, etc., are still scarce and expensive, and becoming more so, and transportation a problem which has to be reckoned with.

I need not mention labor again as we are beginning to see the value of labor and its relations to our future existence.

Rose, jasmin, orange flowers and such floral crops have since the war shown conclusive evidence of the lack of attention previous to the harvesting, and firms interested in these products must consider the available supplies before selling goods dependent upon these oils.

The above conditions must be considered when looking for any essential oils coming from France. There is some encouragement in the fact that France is constantly studying ways to utilize soldiers whose injuries have made them unfit for their trades, and the Minister of Agriculture, who is aware of the importance of this industry to his country has taken steps to alleviate this condition by utilizing the wounded soldiers for farm labor. The Government of France also is offering modern agricultural implements free to the peasants, and it is thought that this fact will stimulate their efforts and in due time these problems will be solved. However we must not expect too soon a recuperation.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR CAMPHOR HAS EXHAUSTED JAPANESE SUPPLY

Growing Celluloid Industry Finds Allotment for 1916 Too Small for Requirements—Prices Likely to Advance Again By April

The unprecedented demand for products manufactured in part from camphor, the rapid development of the celluloid industry in Japan and particularly in the United States, and the increasing difficulty of obtaining crude camphor from the interior of the Island of Formosa account for the recent sharp advances in price, although at one time during the year the market was almost stagnant owing to the large stocks accumulated here. With the close of the year importers found it impossible to buy camphor from Japan at any price. Japanese refiners quote a nominal price of 85 cents but they will not offer, believing that when the new allotment is made on April 1 by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau, prices will be advanced to a much higher level.

There is much speculation in the trade on the probable price to be fixed by the Bureau. A leading firm of importers considers the question of supply and demand so critical that they are prepared to learn of an advance of 50 shillings per hundredweight. It is a quite general belief that the Bureau will not fail to seize the opportunity offered by scarcity of the crude camphor and the growing demand. In the face of such conditions an increase of only 5 shillings or 10 shillings per hundredweight would seem trivial. Should an advance of 50 shillings be decided upon, which is held to be within the bounds of possibility, Japanese refiners would probably make their price $1 to $1.25 per pound, c.i.f. New York.

The manufacture of celluloid has grown beyond all expectations in this country and America today is producing a great part of the celluloid that Germany formerly made. The celluloid companies in the United States discovered soon after the allotment of crude camphor was announced, April 1, 1915, that the amount was inadequate for their purposes, yet it was larger than any previous allotment. In March the camphor market was stagnant. Offers were freely made from Japan on the basis of 38½c, c.i.f., New York, or 43½c duty paid, yet there were no buyers. At that time it was known that the stocks in London and New York were exceedingly heavy. On April 1 the price of crude camphor was advanced by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau from 135 shillings per hundredweight to 140 shillings, which was followed by similar advances by the American refiners.

Shortage in Stocks Realized

It was not long after this that the celluloid companies realized they were likely to face a shortage of camphor owing to the unprecedented demand for products manufactured from the crude gum. Previously the celluloid companies had bought only crude camphor and had turned it over to American refiners who prepared it for commercial use, but in the spring of 1915 the manufacturers appeared in the market as purchasers of Japanese refined. The first sale made to a celluloid company was at 51 cents, duty paid. Spot and nearby supplies were soon cleaned up and importations from London followed almost immediately.

The normal annual consumption of Japanese refined camphor in the United States is at the most 10,000 cases. The records of one importing house alone, Frost & Cundill, agents for the Nippon Trading Society (Suzuki & Co.) show contracts during 1916 for 50,000 cases, indicating the enormous increase in demand in this country. About 10,000 cases of this amount were purchased in London. It is said on reliable authority that another importer sold for Suzuki & Co. in the neighborhood of 12,000 cases. These two houses, therefore, took over six times the normal consumption here.

The allotment of crude camphor to Japanese refiners on April 1 was cut down 1,465,000 pounds. This difference probably represented the increase in the allotment to American refiners. The allotments to Japanese refiners during the last two years were as follows:

1915	1916
1,881,000 kin "B"	2,800,000 kin "B"
3,376,800 kin "BB"	1,350,000 kin "BB"
5,357,800	4,150,000

The decrease in the 1916 allotment was made chiefly in "BB" grade. On account of the heavy loss in refining "B" camphor into "BB" the actual difference in the allotments is greater than shown by the figures.

Annual Production of Camphor

The annual production of crude camphor in Formosa is 10,000,000 kin, equal to 13,228,000 pounds, which is allotted as follows:

6,614,000 pounds for Export to Foreign Countries.
5,291,200 pounds for Japanese refiners.
1,322,800 pounds for Celluloid Manufacturers in Japan.

With the celluloid industry in Japan increasing year by year, there is every probability that the manufacturers will demand a larger allotment in the future.

The camphor situation has been growing more serious with each succeeding month, so far as the drug trade is concerned, because of the diminishing supplies. In the spring of 1916 the trade did not buy, and in the fall when prices began to rise only a few jobbers and wholesalers realized the situation and bought what they required for customers. The majority not understanding the causes for the advance in prices and believing they were due to inflation, still held aloof from the market. No reaction has occurred and today it is extremely difficult to obtain camphor at any price. American refiners supplied a part of the requirements in the United States but the refiners themselves were obliged to buy Japanese refined camphor from importers to meet the American demand.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3—The Department of Commerce reports the following inquiries indicating opportunities for foreign trade:

23348.*—A firm in Switzerland is in the market for sulphate of copper, to be used in treating wood. Quotations should be made c.i.f. European port. Cash will be paid against documents. Correspondence in French or German. References.

23350.*—A firm of wholesale commission merchants in Spain wishes to represent American manufacturers and exporters of aniline dyes, oils, paste, colors, and chemical products used in pharmacy and in the textile industry. Correspondence in Spanish or French. References.

23352.‡—A company in Portugal is desirous of representing American manufacturers and exporters. No particular line of goods is specified.

23343.‡—Supplementing foreign trade opportunity No. 23309, a firm in Brazil, with a branch office in New York, informs the Bureau that it desires to represent American manufacturers of road-making machinery, tractors, cement, rosin, paints, oils, turpentine, shoemakers' supplies, kid leather, corn products, foodstuffs, seeds, condensed milk, and paper. References.

23344.‡—A man in Greece wishes to communicate with American manufacturers and exporters of toilet soap, hosiery, and shoes. Correspondence in French.

23345.†—A firm in Switzerland desires to purchase laundry soap. It also wishes an agency for this commodity. Correspondence in German.

23346.‡—A Swedish merchant wishes to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, drugs, and oils. Samples and analysis are desired. Correspondence in English. Reference.

Spot supplies of cocaine hydrochloride are still very scarce owing to recent heavy demands.

The prices for gasoline have been advanced one cent per gallon by the Standard Oil Company.

MARSEILLES REQUIRES MANY CHEMICALS MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES

French City's Exports Include Essential Oils, Acids, Crude Glycerin, Arseniates, Seeds, Roots, Flowers and Nuts—Recent Price Quotations

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, December 14—The South of France, the Alps and above all Provence, are particularly fertile in flowers, fruits and roots, which are used for alimentation, for medicine and for perfumery. While Marseilles and the south of France produce and manufacture to a great extent, there are certain raw materials which they need, viz: Nitrate, potash, sulphur, soda, sulphate of copper, cotton oil, alcohol, tannic acid, formaldehyde, salicylates, disinfectants.

Marseilles and its suburbs possess a number of chemical product manufactories which produce the following articles: Acids, acetic, arsenious, chlorhydric, citric, formic, muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, sulphuric, tartaric; arseniates, soda, copper, lead; bisulphite and metabisulphite of soda and potash; zinc white; chlorides, pastes and glues; ferro and ferricyanides, glycerin, crude; oils, litharge, lithopone, nitrate of soda, ochres, paints (dry), paints (ground), paints for under water; perborate of soda, peroxide, phosphates, potash salts and combinations; soaps, silicates, sulphates, sulphocyanides, sulphides of carbon, zinc, sodium, talc, drugs, essential oils, medicinal plants, natural and synthetic perfumes.

The products exported to the United States are as follows: Soap (Savon de Marseille), glycerin, raw, citric acid, glues, ochres, olive oil, copra oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, essential oils, extracts of flowers of Provence, extracts of chestnuts and oak, extracts for the tannery, almond nuts, walnuts, lavender flowers, celery seeds, cumin seeds, gentian roots, valerian roots, medicinal plants, synthetic perfumes.

The quantities exported to the United States from the Port of Marseilles, during 1915, in certain lines are as follows:

	Kilos		Kilos
Perfumes	119,900	Soap	700,000
Chemical Products	2,000,000	Glycerin	2,678,400
Drugs	1,500,000	Essential Oils	315,500

Quotations at Marseilles, December 14, were as follows:

	Francs per 100 Kilos
Acetate of soda (crystals)	145
Acetate of soda (flakes)	160
Acetate acid (crystals) 99½%	500
Acetic acid (commercial) 40%	225
Acetic acid (commercial) 35%	200
Citric acid	860
Tartaric acid	780
Alum (lump)	90
Alum (granulated)	85
Arseniate soda	130
Bichromate potash	650
Bichromate soda	325
Bisulphite soda	30
Borax (crystals)	117.50
Borax (powder	120.50
Chlorate potash	280
Chlorate soda	250
Glue, according to quality from 15 francs to	290
Cream of tartar (entire)	450
Cream of tartar (powder)	400
Cyanure potassium (white)	2,000
Cyanure sodium	750
Dextrine citron	110
Dextrine (white)	125
Formol	230
Glycerin (white pure), 30°	425
Glycerin (industrial), 28°	260
Glycerin (blond clear) No. 1, 28°	300
Glycerin (blond clear) No. 2, 28°	235
Litharge (powder	150
Litharge (flakes)	151
Lithopone	145
Prussiate of potash (yellow)	1,200
Prussiate of potash (red)	2,200
Ammoniac salt (white), 98/99%	150
Ammoniac salt (grey, in blocks),	320
Salts of tin, 52%	525
Silicate of soda (neutre) 35/37%	25
Caustic soda	(wanting)
Sulphur in lumps (in sacks)	60
Sulphur flour, sublimate	65
Sulphate magnesia (industrial)	60
Sulphate of soda (flakes)	15
Sulphur of carbon	90

MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS MEET FEBRUARY 6

The National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products will meet at 10 a.m., Tuesday morning, February 6. This yearly event is of great interest to the drug trade generally for at these sessions are determined the manufacturers' policies for the ensuing year with respect to legislation and other matters of general interest to the trade.

The association contemplates giving special attention to promoting the Kern-Doremus Bill, which is the only measure of the three now before Congress that will permit the mailing of preparations containing poisonous substances to all who should be entitled to receive this relief. The subject of a more expeditious revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia will also come up for attention as will also the government health insurance movement that is now occasioning the druggist much alarm. Many expect, in addition, that the candidacy of Ellwood Hendrick as the drug trade's representative on the Tariff Commission will be endorsed by the Association at this time.

During 1917 and ensuing years the firms that compose the association will join their facilities for scientific research in a great co-operative movement to shed an appreciable light on the problem of deteriorations of medicinal products. A Committee on Standards and Deteriorations has been formed and under its direction an organized effort will be made to ascertain the practicability of establishing standards least subject to deterioration and what standards it is advisable to establish.

OF PERSONAL INTEREST

Prosperity in the chemical trade and bonuses from war profits for shareholders are shown in the dividend payments on General Chemical stock. Six per cent has been paid on the preferred since the formation of the company, while the regular payments on the common for the past ten years have not been less than 4 per cent, and since 1911 6 per cent. Extra payments of 10 per cent in stock in 1910, 5 per cent in stock in 1911 and 1912, 5 per cent in cash in 1913 and 1914 will show how the company has fared in peace times. As for the result of the war business an extra dividend of 15 per cent was declared early this year out of 45 per cent earned on common in 1915, while earnings for 1916 are estimated at between 90 and 100 per cent on the $13,110,000 common outstanding.

One of the large dyestuff corporations which has recently enlarged its plant now employs more than thirty chemists. The staff is in charge of Dr. John C. Hebden, a graduate of Brown University, who has had more than thirty years' experience in the dyestuff and dyeing industries and is familiar with dyestuff processes of Germany, Switzerland, France and Great Britain; Franklin P. Summers, a graduate of Harvard University, who has had experience in the production of alkaloids and fine chemicals, and is recognized as an authority in this branch of chemistry, and Edward H. French, a graduate of Ohio State University, a chemical engineer.

Ladies' night of the New York Paint, Oil & Varnish Club will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, on January 11. In the absence of President H. S. Chattfield, Vice-President Edgerly will preside. President Eldring of the National Paint, Oil & Varnish Club, will speak on the responsibility of citizenship.

REFINED COD LIVER OIL IN NORWAY TOUCHED $175 IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR

Prices Began to Fall After German Buyers Obtained the Oil Needed in that Country—Probability that Market Will Be Lower in 1917

By EDWARD P. HALS

The 1916 market in Norway for refined cod liver oil opened in January with sales at $79 and $80 a barrel f.o.b. Norway, and continued to advance as follows: In February, from $87 to $120 a barrel; in March, from $120 to $140 a barrel, and in April the oil reached $170 and $175 a barrel, the latter price being the highest reached in Norway. Prices then began to fall as the German buyers in Norway had obtained about all the oil needed at that time. In August of 1916 refined cod liver oil was sold at $140 to $145 per barrel f.o.b. Norway, which is also the price now quoted.

What surprise the next season, 1917, may bring in the cod liver oil trade can only be surmised from the prices now quoted by the manufacturers of cod liver oil for new quality, $120 a barrel f.o.b. Norway (when ready). Probably prices will be still lower.

Below is a list of the principal chemical manufacturers of Norway. The demand for chemicals has been very brisk and factories have been running at capacity where production has not been handicapped by inability to secure raw materials. In this particular Norwegian chemical manufacturers have met with the same difficulties that have confronted American manufacturers. As in the case of cod liver oil no statistics of the exports of chemicals during 1916 are being published.

Apothekers - Laboratorium, Kristiania, pharmaceutical preparations.

Den Norske Aetherfabrik, Kristiania, ether.

Nordiske Fabriker "De-No-Fa," Kristiania, oxygen and hydrogen.

Norsk Surstof & Vandstof Fabrik, Kristiania, oxygen and hydrogen.

Kristiania Kulsyre Fabrik, Kristiania, carbolic acid.

J. N. Jacobsen & Company, Fredriksstad, oxalic acid, oxalates.

Leer Kemiske Fabrik, Trondhjem, sulphuric acid.

Lysaker Kemiske Fabrik, Kristiania, sulphuric acid.

Norsk Hydro-Elektriske Kvaelstof a/s, Kristiania, nitric acid, conc., ammonium nitrate, calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate, refined sodium nitrite, nitrates.

Fredriksstad Electro-Kemiske Fabrik, Kristiania, sodium cyanide, sodium superoxide, potassium chlorate, potassium perchloride.

Kristiania Sodafabrik, Kristiania, washing soda.

Olaf Nordboe, Stavanger, washing soda.

Sporck & Company, Trondhjem, washing soda.

Albion Products Company, Ltd., Notodden, calcium carbide.

Alby United Carbide Factories, Ltd., Odda, calcium carbide.

Jlens Smelteverk, a/s, Trondhjem, calcium carbide.

Meraker Elektriske Smelteverk a/s, Kopperaaen, calcium carbide.

Norsk Electrokemisk, a/s, Krageroe, calcium carbide.

Usines Electrochemiques de Hafslund, Sarpsborg, calcium carbide.

Meraker Elektriske Smeltverk, a/s, Kopperaaen, ferro-mangan silicium, silicium aluminium, ferro-nickel.

Jossingfiord Manufacturing Company, Bagefjord, ferro-chromium, ferro-wolfram.

Tyssefaldene, a/s, Kristiania, ferro-chromium.

Almindelig Electro-Metallurgisk, a/s, Kristiania, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium.

Usines Electro-Chemiques de Hafslund, Sarpsborg, ferro-silicon, ferro-titanium.

Arendal Smelteverk, a/s, Arendal, silicum carbide (carborundum), durubite (artificial corundum).

Lofotens Kemiske Fabrik, Stamsund, iodine.

Sunmor Jodfabrik, Aalesund, iodine.

Tare, a/s, Bergen, iodine.

Hofs Krudtverk, Honefos, powders and fuses.

Kongsberg Luntefabrik, Kongsberg, powders and fuses.

Nitedals Krudtverk, Kristiania, powders and fuses.

Nitroglycerin Compagniet, Kristiania, dynamite.

Nordenfjeldske Sprengshof, a/s, Trondhjem, dynamite.

M. Petersen & Son, a/s, Moss, methylated spirits, turpentine.

Bamble Cellulosefabrik, Porsgrund, turpentine.

Torp-Brugs, a/s, Fredriksstad, turpentine.

Kemiske Fabriker Norden, a/s, Kristiania, colors and varnishes, copper compositions.

Eureka Teknical & Kemisk Fabrik, Kristiania, butter and cheese coloring, sheep dip.

Gimle Fabriken, a/s, Sandefjord, colors, varnishes, and copper compositions.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The demand for dyestuffs in the United States is sufficiently great to absorb all that the plants now in existence can manufacture. It is estimated that 25,000 tons of artificial dyes are needed each year, says Hamilton Reid, in the *Investment Weekly and Banking World*. Dyestuffs are essential to many lines of manufacture among which are principally textile establishments with a capital of $1,841,242,131, and an annual production of $1,634,636,499, employing nearly a million hands, and other industries such as leather, paper, ink and paint, as well as the lesser trades, feathers, furs, book binding, woodwork and wall papers totalling over 10,000 establishments, employing more than a million operatives, and producing $1,750,000,000 of goods annually.

The French government now requires importers to state the names and addresses of consignees. The decree reads: "It is provided that as from January 1, 1917, importers of goods produced in or exported from foreign countries must state in their declarations the names and addresses of the persons for whom the goods are destined, and must indicate whether the goods are or are not destined for government supplies or work on account of the state. The customs authorities may demand the production of the way-bills, shipping documents, invoices, and other documents to check the accuracy of the statements so made."

Advocates of co-operation among dyestuff manufacturers say there are a great many of the commodities that are being overproduced now and a great many of them underproduced. The proposed association of manufacturers, they say, could lend its efforts toward seeing that a sufficient amount of every one of the commodities used in this country was manufactured at home, and then see that the Government at Washington co-operated so that the industry will be protected by proper legislation, which would mean that America would become independent of every country abroad.

Dealers are unable to obtain supplies of caraway seeds. Those who have the "seed" are getting fancy prices. The quotations before the war were from five to eight cents a pound, but the last recorded sales showed that one bag exchanged hands at 65 cents a pound. An examination of a recent importation of caraway seed into the United States showed a considerable number of more or less ergotized fruits. Caraway seed containing ergot is considered to be adulterated under the food and drugs act.

A charter was granted McKesson & Robbins, Inc., on December 27. The certificate of incorporation divides the stock into 10,000 shares of $100 each and 20,000 shares of no par value. The corporation is to carry on business with $2,000,000. The charter provides for the dealing in chemicals, dyestuffs, food, household supplies and surgical instruments. Among the directors are Saunders Norwell, George C. McKesson and Herbert D. Robbins, all of 91 Fulton street, Manhattan.

Only two chemical stocks are listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the shares of these companies are closely held. One large drug store incorporation is on the list and a few fertilizer companies. No dyestuff company has yet made application, but it is expected that a recently organized company will soon place its shares on this market.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET FIRM DURING HOLIDAYS

Japanese Camphor, Ipecacs, Bergamot Oil, Oil of Lemon, Carbonate of Potash, Castor Oil and Ammonium Sulphate Remain Steady—Phenacetin Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

LONDON, January 2—The banks are closed on account of the holidays and the Baltic Exchange, Stock Exchange and Mincing Lane transactions were conducted in private as there was practically no attendance, a few brokers calling at their offices to learn conditions in the American market. Business will probably be restricted for a fortnight.

Japanese camphor in slabs was firm, as also were ipecacs, bergamot oil, oil of lemon, carbonate of potash, castor oil and ammonium sulphate.

The market for phenacetin is lower.

HIGHER PRICES DUE TO COST OF PRODUCTION

Castor Oil Affected by Scarcity of Spot Stocks of Seed —White Pine Bark and Henbane Leaves Higher— Acetanilid Lower

Among the articles affected by a higher cost of production, accompanied by a pronounced scarcity of spot stocks at the close of 1916, were Haarlem oil and castor oil, cinchona red quill bark, white pine bark, damiana leaves, and henbane leaves. Among other botanical drugs Cartagena ipecac and high dried rhubarb roots are materially higher, based on a scarcity and higher primary markets.

Castor oil advanced under a strong market for the seed with prospects for further advances. Prices of thymol, zinc sulphate and oxide were raised by makers because of the higher cost of production. Oil of wormseed scored a noted gain, due to scarcity, while yellow beeswax advanced under similar conditions. Oil of cloves also closed higher. Juniper powdered berries show a noteworthy gain in values, due to higher primary market and meager stocks here.

Downward revisions were established on acetanilid, amyl acetate and red arsenic, due to increased production and a lack of buying orders. Among the botanical drugs price losses are noted on Roman chamomile flowers, and slight reductions on other varieties owing to an accumulation of stocks.

Glycerin, both crude and refined, eased off under price shading by some refiners. Flaxseed closed lower due to an easier primary market, while makers of nitrate of silver announced a decline, in sympathy with a lower market for silver.

Sodium sulphate and bisulphite have been added to the list of articles prohibited for exportation from Sweden to all countries and also in transit through Sweden.

A British proclamation has been issued prohibiting the exportation of cocaine and opium to the United States, except under license.

Acetylsalicylic acid and phenacetin have been taken off the list of prohibited exports by Great Britain.

Acetanilid—Fairly large stocks and keener selling competition among manufacturers led to a further decline in spot quotations of 1c a pound. Makers are naming 47c@48c a pound for parcels for immediate delivery. Should the production continue to increase, a further decline in values is probable.

Amyl Acetate—Prices weakened on a decrease in the demand and increased offerings. In most quarters sellers reduced quotations on spot lots 50c a gallon. Offerings range in prices from $4@$4.15 a gallon.

Arsenic—The spot market eased off under a large production and more aggressive selling, which resulted in a decline of 7c a pound. Offerings are more liberal at quotations ranging from 58c@59c a pound.

Asafoetida Gum—Smaller arrivals and slightly firmer primary markets caused a stronger sentiment among holders of spot supplies of powdered gum. There are moderate offerings at $1.20 but in most quarters $1.25@$1.30 a pound is named, owing to a further curtailment of spot stocks.

Beeswax—Prices of yellow supplies are 1c a pound higher, due to stronger primary market and light spot stocks. Importers are quoting from 34c@35c a pound for parcels for prompt delivery.

Bromides—Prices of various descriptions are being sustained by manufacturers, but offerings of supplies held by second hands are being placed on market at values under makers' prices.

Castor Oil—Owing to the pronounced scarcity of spot supplies and high ruling values of seed, prices are quoted wholly nominal at 18c for supplies of No. 1. Buyers are experiencing considerable difficulty in duplicating former orders. Advices from London note that prices on castor oil continue to move upward based on the strong position of the seed, with prospects for much higher figures.

Chamomile Flowers—The market for spot lots of Roman flowers weakened under a slow demand and more inclination by holders to shade values. In some quarters dealers are offering spot parcels at 36c@37c, while others are naming 37c@42c a pound as to quality, showing a net decline for the week of 4c a pound.

Codeine—Although a firm trend pervades the market, trade continues slow. Prices are firm in sympathy with opium and offerings are being repeated at $7.90 an ounce for sulphate lots of 10 ounces, in one delivery.

Glycerin—The demand was less active and makers offered supplies of chemically pure at 55c@56c a pound for refined. Crude also eased off in values, soap lye being offered at 37½c and 41c a pound for saponification.

Damiana Leaves—A renewal of buying orders and moderate spot stocks, influenced a firmer trend of prices, which were advanced 1c a pound. Dealers are quoting 14c@15c a pound for lots for immediate delivery.

Haarlem Oil—Small arrivals from Holland and a further curtailment of spot supplies caused a stronger sentiment among importers. Offerings were raised 15c to $3.15@$3.25 a gross for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Henbane Leaves—A continued pronounced scarcity of spot stocks and a fair inquiry from buyers resulted in a further marked advance of 25c a pound. Sales have been booked at $3.20@$3.30, but there were some lots still obtainable at $3, with the general quotation ruling from $3@$3.40 a pound for spot lots.

Iceland Moss—Recent light arrivals which led to a scarcity of spot stocks, resulted in a marked rise in quotations. Holders of spot lots are naming from 18c@19c a pound.

Ipecac Root—A further diminution of spot stocks of Cartagena supplies, led to firmer and higher market prices on whole root. Offerings included moderate lines at $2.20 @$2.25 a pound.

Juniper Berries—The stronger statistical position of the spot and primary markets imparted a firmer sentiment among holders of powdered spot lots. Distributors are naming 2c higher to 7½c@8c a pound.

Morphine—The market remains quiet, but prices are being firmly held with prospects for a rise in the near future, owing to the strong position of opium. Muriate and sulphate in bulk are being offered at $7 per ounce.

Oil of Cloves—Firmer prices for cloves, influenced an upward trend of the market for spot oil. Dealers are quoting higher values for supplies in cans at $1.20@$1.25, and in bottles at $1.25@$1.30 a pound.

Oil of Eucalyptus—A further rise in prices in primary markets and scant supplies here are stimulating an upward trend of values. In some quarters marked advances are predicted. Under limited offerings quotations on spot lots are wholly nominal at 70c@75c a pound for supplies of Australian.

Oil of Wormseed—Small stocks of oil on the spot led to a further marked rise in prices of 40c a pound. Distributors are quoting $3.65@$4.00 a pound but owing to light offerings sales reported were limited to small lots.

Opium—The position of the market remains unchanged but firm, while the domestic demand lacks animation, which, however, is partly offset by fair orders for export lots. Importers continue to quote former quotations on

the basis of $13.50 for powdered and $14.50 a pound for granular supplies on the spot.

Quinine—The demand remains inactive but prices closed steady in sympathy with the recent sales of bark which brought steady values. Domestic makers are repeating quotations on the basis of 55c an ounce for supplies of sulphate in 100-ounce tins. Second hands are offering supplies at 55c@58c an ounce.

Rhubarb Root—Stronger primary markets abroad and recent small arrivals of supplies, caused a firmer market. Importers' views on prices have been raised 1½c to 19½c @21c a pound for spot lots of high dried roots.

Silver Nitrate—The market declined in sympathy with lower values for silver. Manufacturers announced a reduction in spot quotations to 46¾c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces.

Thymol—Prices scored a noteworthy advance of 20c a pound, based on meager spot stocks and a good buying inquiry. Sellers advanced quotations to $10.45@$10.75 a pound on lots for immediate delivery.

Zinc Oxide—Makers reduced prices to 10½c@11½c a pound in sympathy with the lower cost of the raw material and continued small buying orders.

Zinc Sulphate—Owing to lower values of the crude material and a light demand, the market eased off 2c a pound. Makers lowered quotations to 5c@6c a pound for spot lots.

NEW OFFICIALS OF THE DRUG TRADE SECTION

The annual meeting and election of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was held on Wednesday, January 3, at the Drug and Chemical Club, 100 William street. The meeting was called to order and reports of the several committees were read including the Committee on Legislation, which reviewed the work of the year. Particular attention was drawn to the fact that all the subjects brought before the state committee investigating the sale of narcotics were included in the bill prepared by the Legislative Committee of the Drug Trade Section for the purpose of securing amendments to the Boylan law. The report urged that the amendments be pushed.

The report stated that the New York State Antinarcotic League had submitted a pledge to each nominee for the Legislature, previous to the recent election, asking the candidate to support the Hearst bill.

The Committee on Tares reported that several important decisions had been rendered during the year, one recognizing the use of the 4½-gallon measure. It was stated also that the national government had made a ruling recognizing the subdivision of the pint and other measures.

The Executive Committee made a report on the efforts to induce Congress to pass the measure introduced by Congressman Griffin of Brooklyn to allow mailing of medicines containing poisons. The report said that the committee was satisfied with the recommendations made by Postmaster-General Burleson and the Griffin bill would not be pushed.

Mr. Frederick E. Watermeyer, chairman of the Committee on Essential Oils, made the following report:

"The last report that your committee submitted just about a year ago reflected the rather depressed feeling which the great difficulties our particular line of trade was confronted with at that time, had naturally produced in the minds of the importers of essential oils and kindred products.

"This time I am glad to be in a position to unfold a somewhat more gratifying picture of the general situation of our trade since conditions have, in the past year, adjusted themselves to the existing emergencies in such a way that many apprehensions which threatened the importers at the beginning of the year have practically been overcome.

"In spite of the great difficulties in transoceanic shipping the published lists of importations from abroad prove that our trade has succeeded in establishing a system of connections with abroad which has proved adequate to provide the American market at least with everything that we might call necessities in our line.

"To further improve this condition, our domestic manufacture has shown quite some results and has practically come to the rescue of the rather desperate situation with reference to the group of aromatic synthetic preparations so much needed in the up-to-date manufacture of perfume products in the broad sense of the word, as also of the manifold flavoring materials used in food preparations.

"To sum up, 1916 has proved a rather successful year for the essential oil trade, and there do not seem any indications why these rather satisfactory conditions should not continue to prevail during the year 1917."

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chairman—Burton T. Bush, Antoine Chiris Company.

Vice-Chairman—Howell Foster, Schieffelin & Company.

Treasurer—William A. Hamann, Roessler & Masslacher.

Representative of Drug Trade Section on Board of Directors of the Board of Trade and Transportation—Frank L. McCartney, retiring chairman.

Executive Committee—Torrens C. Currens, chairman, Norwich Pharmacal Company; Frederick E. Watermeyer, Fritzsche Bros.; John T. Barry, D. D. Williamson & Co.; Charles C. Bruen, Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; Herbert D. Robbins, McKesson & Robbins.

DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE MEETS JANUARY 16

A meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference will be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 16. Delegates who anticipate introducing resolutions are requested to send copies to the secretary, Charles M. Woodruff, for consideration of the Executive Committee, which meets on Monday, January 15. The conference members are the American Pharmaceutical Association, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, National Association of Retail Druggists, American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, and the Proprietary Association of America.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, the exports of gum gamboge from Siam amounted to 33,811 lbs., valued at £2,383, compared with 36,307 lbs., valued at £2,664, for 1913-14, the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France being the purchasers.

The American Magnesium Corporation, Niagara Falls, has been incorporated under the laws of New York State and will carry on business with a capital of $300,000. Incorporators: J. J. Devereaux, I. J. Hallenbeck, E. W. Burdick, 445 West 153d street, New York City.

Owing to the high marine insurance rates no tonnage has yet been chartered for bringing the 4,800 packages of shellac just released by Italy to this country.

The total exports of sulphate of copper for the ten months ended October last were 7,138 tons comparing with 4,581 tons in the same time in 1915.

Business has recently been put through in camphor for shipment at 86c@87c per pound. The local market is firm.

The Dooner & Smith Chemical Company of Newark is planning additions to its plant costing $16,500.

Menthol is available at $3.20 on spot although in some quarters up to $3.40 per pound is still being quoted.

The New York Quinine and Chemical Company has moved to new quarters at 100 William street.

ERNST T. FRITZSCHE DIES IN LEIPZIG

Fritzsche Brothers, 82 Beekman street, New York, received a cable on Thursday, December 27, announcing the death at Leipzig, Germany, of Mr. Ernst T. Fritzsche, of the firm of Schimmel & Co., the parent house of the New York firm.

Mr. Fritzsche was the senior member of the Leipzig house. His death occurred on Thursday, December 21, and the announcement was a full week in reaching the New York members of the firm. Mr. Fritzsche was widely known among manufacturers of chemical products and in the essential oil trade.

Heavy Chemical Markets

OPTIMISM IN CHEMICAL MARKET

Stringency in Supplies Causes Firmer Tone in Many Items—Demand for Bleaching Powder Becomes Brisk—Sodium Cyanide Lower

On the very first business day of the new year, the chemical market was shed of the holiday raiment in which it had been attired for two weeks and had resumed its work day aspect in preparation for whatever the future may have in store. A feeling of optimism is current in all circles of the trade, for 1917 is expected to be productive of the best business that has ever fallen to the lot of the American chemical industry. Heavy orders have been received through the mails in the last two days, particularly for export, while domestic inquiries are in increasing volume. Spot values at this date seem stronger than in the last few days of the closing year. Among a certain element there had been a disposition to sell and while there was no actual loss sustained in the market values of most commodities the range between high and low quotations had widened. Yesterday and today the low quotations, advancing, perceptibly lessened the difference, bringing the views of the sellers more in accord.

Acid Acetic—There is still a stringency in the supplies of acetic acid, particularly in the 80% on spot. There was no material change in quotations from those of last week and while 28% might have been offered in some quarters at slight reductions, leading manufacturers continued to quote 5c a pound. The 56% was held at 9c and 10c a pound 70% at 11¼c and 11½c a pound, the 80% at 13c and 14c a pound and the glacial at 20c and 25c a pound. Exporters were quoting about 20% in excess of these prices.

Acid Muriatic—The demand for muriatic acid has been rather quiet and there was a disposition in certain resale quarters to make slight concessions. Factors in the trade are adhering to former quotations of 1¾c a pound for the 18 degree, 1½c for the 20 degree and 2⅛c for the 22 degree.

Acid Nitric—Quotations on nitric acid as given by some manufacturers were based on 6c a pound for the 42 degree and ranged downward to 5¼c for 36 degree.

Acid Sulphuric—While some sellers were inclined to advance quotations offerings were still to be had at former prices. For spot $28 a ton was asked for the 66 degree brimstone, $18@$20 a ton for the 60 degree, $25 a ton for the 66 degree pyrite acid and $16 a ton for the 60 degree.

Alum—No business of consequence has been transacted in alums in the past week or two and former prices were in effect. Ammonium alum is held at 4c a pound for lump and the potassium alum at 6½c a pound, though there continue to be sellers of the latter at 6c a pound. Aluminum sulphate was around 2c@2½c a pound for the low grade and 4c for the high grade and chrome alum at 23c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—While the demand for bleach was a little slow in the last week, the demand was reported as more brisk in the last two days. In some quarters second hands were quoting 4¼c a pound but the present quotations are nearer 4½c a pound in domestic drums and 6¼c@6½c in export drums. Manufacturers' prices for spot and contract are more or less nominal with quotations for spot now and then at 4¾c@5c a pound for limited quantities.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers continue to quote $3.50@$3.55 per hundred according to the point of delivery. The demand is active and deliveries prompt.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers of calcium chloride are still reported in a sold-up condition and are rarely in a position to quote on spot. Deliveries against contract are made, f.o.b. New York, at $14.85 a ton for solid and $18.85 a ton for the granulated.

Copper Sulphate—Manufacturers are firm in their quotations holding the 98-99% large crystals at 14c a pound in carload lots. In one instance a small crystal of 90-92% has been withdrawn and held for higher values than at present obtainable. In second hands prices are being shaded and as low as 12½c a pound could have been done for 98-99% on spot, for the 95%, 10½c and 10¾c a pound was quoted.

Lead Acetate—There has been no change in sugar of lead quotations. The brown sugar is held at 11⅛c a pound, while crystals at 13c@13½c a pound, broken cakes 12¼c a pound, granulated 12¾c a pound and the powdered at 13¾c to 14½c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Demand for potassium bichromate has shown no improvement in the past few weeks, prices were holding around 41½c@42c a pound.

Caustic Potash—The market continued rather bare of spot stocks with prices ranging from 88c to 90c a pound in second hands for 88-92% and up to 95c a pound by manufacturers. 70 and 75% is also very scarce and quotations are practically nominal.

Potassium Chlorate—Quite a bit of buying was reported during the week holding potassium chlorate values in firmer position than was indicated in the week before. Sales were said to have been made at 63½c@64c a pound during the first part of the week under review, but second hand prices were again looking to 65c a pound in the last day or two. Manufacturers are quoting 75c a pound for nearby deliveries and 70c a pound on contract.

Potassium Muriate—Small stocks of high grade potassium muriate are offered at prices ranging from $400 a ton to $450 a ton, with most sellers holding for the latter figure.

Potassium Prussiate—The demand for the prussiates during the week was quiet with prices of the previous week again ruling. For the yellow prussiate as low as 92c a pound was quoted in some quarters ,and for the red prussiate, small lots were obtainable around $2.60 a pound.

Soda Ash—A few sales of soda ash by second hands were reported just before the turn of the year at $2.90@$2.95 per hundred for the light, 58 per cent, but with the opening of business this week their views seemed to have changed slightly and quotations were rarely heard under $3 and in some instances up to $3.10 per hundred was asked. Manufacturers had little or none to offer either on spot or contract.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices of sodium bichromate again weakened in second hands and while prices now seem firm at 18c a pound, as low as 17c@17¼c a pound was said to have been done before the recovery. Manufacturers' quotations for deliveries over the year were again given as 24c@25c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—The market again presents a firm appearance and caustic soda prices were up to former quotations. A few sales at slight concessions had been reported by second hands in the last days of the year, but the general asking price is again at 4½c a pound for the 75 per cent fused. Domestic consumption is on the increase, so much so, according to the manufacturers that even with the sold up condition on contract, all consuming requirements had not been taken care of. It was said that many consumers would have to depend upon the spot market to cover their needs.

Sodium Cyanide—After remaining stationary at the recent extremely high values, prices for sodium cyanide receded slightly during the past week and spot offers were had at $1.85 a pound as against a low price of $2 in the week before. Several foreign sellers are in the market with offers for immediate shipment from European points.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL REPORT

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, January 3—The estimate of 500,000 gallons of refined oil manufactured the past season is very much exaggerated. At the rate the livers were brought in during June and converted into refined oil the Fishery Inspector gave his opinion that the total output all over the country would amount to 500,000 gallons by the close of the fishing season. However, at the end of June when oil dropped from $2.50 per gallon to $1.25, hundreds of manufacturers as soon as the news reached them closed down their operations in refined oil.

The Fishery Inspector now says that owing to the withdrawal of so many manufacturers from the refined oil business since July the total output would not be more than 250,000 gallons. The quantity reported since April last is only about 130,000 gallons and 100,000 gallons would be a fair estimate of the quantity remaining, which will make the total yield about 230,000 gallons.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

PEACE TALK NOT TO AFFECT DYE PRICES

Market Dull Between Holidays—Imported Natural Dyestuffs Higher While Greater Yield Tends to Lower Coal Tars

As no business of any consequence was expected in the last week of the year the quiet conditions that prevailed occasioned no surprise. An immediate renewal of activities is predicted with little disturbance from the peace discussions now agitating the entire world. Natural dyestuffs are expected to receive their share of the business but the heyday of their popularity passed with the winter of 1915-16. Imported natural products used in both the textile and tanning industries are scarce owing to stringent shipping conditions, and with increasing freight rates prices are tending higher. Good prospects are in view for the manufacturer of extracts in the increasing foreign demand for these products, but in this freight conditions are also acting as a handicap.

With the coal-tar intermediates and colors the situation is showing improvement week by week in the matter of supplies. From the standpoint of the buyer, prices during the last few weeks of the year have experienced a favorable turn. This easement in values was due in no small measure to increasing yields from a given quantity, which was particularly the case in the manufacture of the intermediates. No sudden or pronounced reductions have occurred lately, but sellers are more often inclined to quote and accept the inside range of prices.

Albumen—The market for the albumens is holding firm with a good demand and stocks not overplentiful. Quotations ranged from 76c@80c a pound for the imported egg on spot, with prices for shipment about equal to the former figure. The better grades of both imported and domestic blood were offered at 38c@42c a pound.

Archil—There was a little inquiry for archil but no great amount of business was reported. Prices quoted varied according to quality, with the double at 16c@18c a pound and the concentrated at 20c@25c and as high as 30c a pound for a product of special merit.

Cochineal—A slight recession occurred in cochineal values, with offerings of the black at 57c@60c a pound and the gray at 55c@57c a pound. The demand is nearer to normal and supplies are fairly adequate.

Cutch—Only a moderate amount of cutch changed hands, but better business is expected with the new year and prices were steady at 9c@11c a pound for Rangoon grades. Tablet cutch was held around 12c a pound.

Divi-Divi—A fair demand has been accorded divi-divi and quotations were again around $55 a ton. Arrivals are in good quantity with the bulk going directly into consuming channels.

Fustic—While business in fustic is not unusually brisk, values are tending upward owing to the stringency in wood supplies. Some dealers raised prices 1c a pound, bringing quotations to 17c@18c a pound.

Gambier—The market is very firm with spot supplies scarce and replenishment difficult. Little if any was offered under 12c a pound on spot, while 11c was quoted for arrivals.

Indigo—Withdrawals while small, are affecting the already scant supplies and prices were looking up. Inside quotations are drawing nearer to the former outside range in all grades, being around $1.25 for Madras and up to $3.90 a pound for the Bengal. Guatemala was raised to $2.40@$2.50 a pound.

Logwood—The market abroad is picking up and good quantities of the domestic extracts are in preparation for forwarding. Prices continue to rule around quotations previously given. For the wood the range was up to $50 a ton for Campeche with Jamaica and Hayti respectively $10 and $20 a ton lower. The solid extract was quoted at 29c@30c a pound, the 51 degree at 15c@16c; hematine at 18c@20c, and the crystals at 30c@34c a pound.

Myrobalans—A small stock was held on spot at $60@$62 a ton. Advices from abroad state that on account of high freight rates and lack of shipping space, prices would tend toward the prohibitive and deliveries would be irregular.

Sumac—There is still a little sumac for sale on spot at around $80 a ton, but offerings from primary markets were nominal. The scarcity of freight room is the difficulty in obtaining supplies, and the increasing rates are advancing costs.

COAL-TAR DERIVATIVES

Aniline Oil and Salts—The situation in the oil and salts is practically unchanged. While some manufacturers adhere to their asking price of 23c@24c a pound, open market offers are had at 22c a pound and in some instances even lower. The salts were quoted at 29c@30c a pound.

Acid Benzoic—Spot quotations on benzoic acid were around $9 a pound, with stocks in rather limited supply. Manufacturers have been offering contracts at $6 a pound for the first six months and at $5 for deliveries over the year.

Acid H—There is said to be quite a demand for acid H but prices, so far, have been prohibitive. It was said that at $2.50 a pound manufacturers could not use it in the production of direct black in competition with present prices on the latter.

Acid Naphthionic—Several manufacturers are producing the naphthionic acid, but most of it is for their own uses. Spot offerings are around $2@$2.20 a pound.

Aniline for Red—Limited offerings are had of aniline for red at $1 a pound on spot or nearby deliveries.

Benzaldehyde—Prices for immediate delivery have settled around $5.50 a pound. This product is offered in several quarters and while some quotations may be a little lower, the price given is about the average for a chlorine free article.

Benzol—The spot market has been steady around 58c a gallon in quantity with smaller lots bringing 60c@61c a gallon for the pure. For the pure, contract deliveries over the year were quoted at 55c a gallon, and up to 60c for shorter intervals, and the 90 per cent, in accordance with the same rule, at 50c@55c a gallon.

Benzidine—The base has been holding steady at $2.25 a pound on spot deliveries, while the sulphate is quoted at $1.65 a pound.

Dinitrobenzol—A fair demand was noted for the dinitrobenzol and prices quoted were around 35c a pound for spot.

Dinitrochlorobenzol—With better manufacturing yield and a little competition prices were fairly easy at 57c@60c a pound on spot.

Dinitrophenol—Spot offerings are to be had in several quarters and prices asked around 80c a pound. This was subject to slight shading in quantity orders.

Metaphenylenediamine—Prices for metaphenylenediamine are steady at $1.75 a pound for spot and $1.50 a pound on contract.

Para-amidophenol—There was a disposition among some sellers to shade prices on para-amidophenol and the hydrochloride, but in most quarters $6 a pound was asked for the former and $5.50 for the latter.

Paranitraniline—The views of most sellers have altered slightly and quotations were given as $1.40@$1.50 a pound for spot or nearby deliveries.

Toluol—Spot sales were confined in most instances to second hands with prices ranging around $2@$2.25 a gallon in smaller lots, while tank car quotations were again said to have been $1.90 a gallon. On contract $1.65 a gallon was quoted for deliveries over the first six months of the year.

REXALL DRUGGISTS MEET JUNE 5-8

The United Drug Company will hold its annual convention at Louisville, Ky., June 5 to 8. About 2,000 Rexall druggists will attend.

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation of New York is to increase the number of its shares from 300,000 to 305,000, of which 5,000 shall be $100 each.

Comparisons of Original Package prices by Months as Published by Weekly Drug Markets in 1916

These prices were taken from the first issue of the month and represent as near as possible the inside range of quotations. Manufacturers' and first hand dealers' prices are given preference, but supplies from these sources were not always available, in which instances, open market quotations were used.

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acetanilid	lb.	1.10	1.15	1.60	2.75	2.00	1.20	.65	.65	.60	.55	.52½	.52½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	16.50	14.50	22.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	35.00	38.00	41.00	35.00
Acetone	lb.	.35	.35	.45	.45	.40	.40	.40	.40	.30	.22½	.22½	.22½
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	.47	.47	.47	.49	.54	.48	.48	.45	.45	.40	.40
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.62	2.62	2.68	2.68	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.68	2.68
Alcohol, Wood, 95 p.c.	gal.	.55	.55	.66	.66	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.70	.75	.90
Ammonium Bromide	lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00	3.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Antimony Needles	lb.	.40	.35	.34	.47½	.36	.28	.28	.25	.15	.18	.15	.15
Antipyrine	lb.	32.00	49.00	32.00	62.00	45.00	32.00	30.00	25.00	20.00	21.00	19.50	17.00
Argols	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.16	.16
Arsenic, White	lb.	.04¼	.05¼	.05½	.06	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06	.06	.07
Benzol, Pure	gal.	.80	.80	.85	.90	.85	.76	.80	.70	.65	.60	.60	.58
Betanaphthol	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.75	1.35	1.35	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00
Bismuth Citrate	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Bismuth Salicylate	lb.	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Bismuth Subcarbonate	lb.	3.25	3.10	3.10	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
Bismuth Subgallate	lb.	2.70	2.65	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	2.75	2.80	2.80	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	2.85	2.90
Borax	lb.	.06¼	.06¾	.07½	.06½	.07½	.07½	.08	.07¾	.07¾	.07¾	.08	.08
Bromine	lb.	5.00	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	4.00	3.00	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Caffeine Alk.	lb.	11.50	11.50	11.50	14.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	14.25	13.60	13.00	12.00	11.50
Caffeine Cit.	lb.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	9.75	10.50	10.50	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.25	7.00
Camphor, ref., American	lb.	.43	.42	.44	.49	.52	.52	.52	.52	.62½	.69½	.80½	.80½
Camphor, ref., Japan	lb.	.42½	.42	.42	.46	.52	.52	.48	.48	.63	.71½	.82	.85
Camphor Monobromated	lb.	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.80	2.75	2.80	2.80
Cantharides, Russian	lb.	4.75	4.20	4.10	6.00	8.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	6.60	4.25	4.20	3.90
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.30	1.30	1.37	1.38	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.80	1.28½	1.28½	1.28½
Chlorine	lb.			.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Chloroform	lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.59	.59	.59	.59	.59	.50	.55
Cocoa Butter bulk	lb.	.38	.38	.39	.41	.41	.41	.42	.42	.41	.40	.40	.38
Cocaine Hydrochloride	oz.	3.45	3.75	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Codeine Alkaloid	oz.	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.40	9.40
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	.22	.22	.21	.21½	.21½	.21½	.21½	.20	.20	.20	.20
Coumarin	lb.	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	11.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	10.00	9.75	9.70
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.37	.38	.40	.42½	.44½	.44½	.44½	.44½	.40	.40	.40	.40
Cresol	gal.	1.10	1.05	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	7.50	8.00	13.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.25	2.00
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.30	.30	.30	.29	.25	.26	.26
Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.19	.19	.18	.19	.19	.18	.30	.30	.29	.25	.26	.26
Cuttlefish Bone, Jeweler's large	lb.	.70	.70	.60	.69	.69	.65	.66	.66	.65	.64	.65	.65
Epsom Salt in bbls.	100 lb.	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.70	3.50	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.87	1.87	1.62
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.72	.72	.72	.70	.70	.68
Ether, U. S. P., 1890	lb.	15.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15
Formaldehyde 40 p.c.	lb.	.09½	.09½	.09½	.12	.11	.13	.15	.15	.12	.10	.10	.10½
Glycerin, in cans, container added	lb.	.54	.53	.51	.57	.61	.56	.51	.41	.37½	.43½	.53½	.53½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Guarana	lb.	1.20	1.18	1.02	1.15	1.20	1.25	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.15
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	8.00	7.60	7.60	7.25	7.25	7.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Hydroquinone	lb.	6.15	6.05	6.00	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.75	5.00	4.30	3.60	3.50	2.00
Iodoform	lb.	4.60	4.55	4.55	4.55	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lanolin, Hydrous	lb.	1.00	.95	.95	1.00	1.05	1.05	.85	.85	.95	.35	.35	.35
Lanolin, Anhydrous	lb.	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.00	1.00	1.35	.52	.52	.52
Licorice, mass	lb.	.14	.13½	.16	.17	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.20	.21	.21
Lycopodium	lb.	1.75	1.75	2.20	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.00	1.70	1.40	1.15
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.65	
Manna, small flake	lb.	.85	.85	.85	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.90	1.35	.90
Manna, sorts	lb.	.40	.38½	.30	.38	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.35	.38	.40
Menthol	lb.	3.25	3.05	3.25	3.15	3.15	3.00	2.85	2.85	3.10	3.25	3.20	3.20
Mercury, flasks of 75 lbs.	ea.	155.00	275.00	270.00	180.00	115.00	74.00	78.00	78.00	77.00	77.00	80.00	80.00
Mercury, Bisulphate	lb.	1.56	2.44	3.04	2.74	1.94	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.07
Mercury, Oxide, red	lb.	1.91	3.63	3.68	3.38	2.58	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.57
Mercury, Blue Mass	lb.	.98	1.35	1.70	1.55	1.05	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.58	.60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	1.06	1.43	1.73	1.58	1.08	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	.63
Calomel	lb.	1.88	2.73	3.43	3.08	2.28	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb.	1.70	2.48	3.08	2.78	2.03	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.34
White Precipitate	lb.	2.01	3.06	3.68	3.78	2.68	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.67
Mirbane Oil	lb.	.31	.31	.30½	.34	.33	.30	.25	.25	.26	.20	.20	.21
Morphine, bulk	oz.	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35	6.50	6.50
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.13	.13	.14	.15½	.15	.14	.11¼	.11½	.08	.08	.08	.08½
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06½	.06⅜	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06½	.06
Opium, cases	lb.	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.40	10.90	11.00	11.50	12.50
Paris Green	lb.	.19	Nom.	.30	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.27
Phenolphthalein	lb.	7.90	7.90	7.90	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	20.00	21.00	30.00
Potassium Bromide	lb.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.00	4.00	3.50	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Potassium Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.25	.25	.36	.37	.37	.37	.37	.37	.50	.75	.75	1.00
Potassium Hypophosphite	lb.	.94	.92	.92	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Potassium Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	4.00	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.30	3.90	3.90	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50
Potassium Permanganate	lb.	1.50	1.75	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.65	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.25	2.75

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Quinine, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65	.50	.50	.55
Second Hands	oz.	1.10	1.10	1.00	.90	.75	.60	.65	.60	.63	.50	.47	.58
Resorcin	lb.	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	28.00	30.00	25.00
Rochelle Salts	lb.	.29½	.31½	.32½	.33½	.35½	.35½	.35½	.35½	.34	.34	.34	.34
Saccharin	lb.	13.00	13.00	11.50	12.00	13.50	13.50	15.00	15.00	21.50	20.00	20.00	20.00
Salol, Manufacturers, bulk	lb.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.70	Nom.	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50	3.25	2.50
Second Hands	lb.	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.75	8.25	6.00	6.00	3.65	3.30	3.25	2.50
Salicin	lb.	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	9.45	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	12.00	14.00
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.00	38.00	38.00	36.00	38.00	38.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.50	36.00
Seidlitz, mixture	lb.	.23	.24½	.25	.25¾	.27¼	.27¼	.27¼	.27¼	.26	.26	.26	.26
Sodium Benzoate, gran.	lb.	3.75	3.75	3.75	4.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.15	8.75	7.50	8.75
Sodium Bromide	lb.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.00	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sodium Salicylate	lb.	4.00	3.90	3.90	4.25	4.00	3.50	3.50	2.75	1.80	1.70	1.55	1.25
Strontium Bromide	lb.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	2.50	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Strychnine, Alk.	oz.	.73	.86	.86	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	.15½	.13½	.16	.18	.18	.20	.20	.22	.23	.26	.28
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	.48	.47	.57	.61	.61	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55
Terpin Hydrate	lb.			.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Thymol	lb	12.00	12.00	10.75	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.50	10.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.75	4.05	4.00	4.10	4.05	4.50	4.75	4.00	3.75	3.00	2.25	2.25
Vanillin	oz.	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.57	.55	.55	.55	.55
Witch Hazel ext., double distilled	gal.				.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53	.53
ACIDS—													
Acetic 28 p.c.	lb.	.06	.06	.08½	.09	.07½	.07½	.06	.06	.05	.04⅜	.03¼	.05
Benzoic ex toluol	lb.	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	6.50	6.75	6.75	6.75	8.25	11.00	9.45	10.00
Carbolic, cryst., drums	lb.	1.35	1.30	1.15	1.10	.88	.73	.60	.55	.58	.57½	.55	.55
Citric	lb.	.59	.64	.64	.64	.64	.64	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67
Second Hands	lb.	.61	.75	.75	.85	.80	.72	.75	.68	.63	.65	.66	.66½
Oxalic	lb.	.50	.60	.62	.72	.75	.70	.65	.70	.60	.60	.57	.51
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	.90	.90
Pyrogallic	lb.	1.25	1.45	1.85	1.95	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	2.90	3.00	3.25
Salicylic	lb.	.52	.55	.57	.63	.66	.66	3.00	3.00	1.75	1.58	1.50	1.20
Tartaric, cryst.	lb.	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.75	3.40	.66	.66	.66	.66	.66	.66
ESSENTIAL OILS—													
Almonds, bitter	lb	9.00	9.25	10.20	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	13.00		
Bergamot	lb.	3.50	3.37	3.40	3.35	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.70	5.50	5.65	5.25	5.70
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.42	.45	.45	.49	.52	.54	.54	.54	.52	.50	.47	.46
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.45	1.38	1.30	1.20	1.20	1.14	1.25	1.25	1.17
Copaiba	lb.	.90	.85	.95	1.00	.90	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fennel, Sweet	lb.	3.75	3.70	3.70	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.45	4.50	3.70
Geranium, Turkish	lb.	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.25	3.25	3.15	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25	3.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	3.80	5.00	5.45	5.50	6.40	6.30	6.50	6.50	7.30	8.40	8.95	15.00
Juniper Berries, twice rect.	lb.	4.30	5.25	5.50	5.95								
Lemon	lb.	1.00	1.00	1.00	.90	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.90	1.00	1.00	1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	.75	.80	.75	.75	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.79
Mustard, Natural	lb.	10.00	15.00	15.00	22.00	22.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.00	19.75	22.00	22.00
Mustard, Artificial	lb.	11.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	20.00	19.00	19.00		17.50	19.00	20.00	28.00
Orange, Bitter	lb.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.05	2.30	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.95	1.95	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.20	2.30	2.20	2.20
Pine Needles	lb.	.65	.75	.75	.80	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.50	6.45	7.40	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.20	7.20	7.00	7.70	10.00	10.00
Thyme, Red, French	lb.	1.25	1.45	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.30
Wintergreen, Sweet Birch	lb.	3.70	3.50	3.50	3.10	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.65	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	4.20	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.25	4.20	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.85
Wintergreen, Synthetic	lb.	3.60	3.20	3.20	2.75	2.55	2.50	2.25	2.25	1.75	1.65	1.50	1.20
CRUDE DRUGS—													
Balsam, Peru	lb.	5.20	5.25	5.20	4.00	4.12	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Balsam, Tolu	lb.	.38	.38	.38½	.45	.38	.40	.39	.39	.36	.35	.37	.35
BARKS—													
Buckthorn	lb.	.50	.74	.80	.90	1.00	1.00	.48	.40	.35	.30	.20	.20
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.09	.08	.08	.08	.08	.07	.07	.08	.08½
Cinchona	lb.	.25	.27½	.28	.29	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.30	.25
Condurango	lb.	.25	.28	.25	.25	.22	.22	.24	.24	.20	.19	.19	.14
Dogwood	lb.			.06½	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06	.06
Elm, Ordinary	lb.	.14	.14	.17½	.15	.17½	.18	.14	.14	.14	.14	.11	.10
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05½	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05
Orange Peel swt., Malaga ribbons	lb.	.04½	.04½	.05½	.07	.05	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
Orange Peel, Trieste	lb.	.09½	.09½	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.11
Quebracho	lb.	.30	.30	.49½	.49½	.49	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Sassafras, Ordinary	lb.	.10	.10	.09½	.10	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11
Soap Bark, Whole	lb.	.08	.07½	.07½	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08	.08
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.32	.34	.29	.29	.28	.27	.27	.27	.25	.25	.25	.30
Wahoo, of Tree	lb.			.11	.11	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12½
White Pine	lb.	.04	.04	.03½	.03½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½	.05
BEANS—													
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	.92	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Vanilla, Bourbon	lb.	2.25	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.55	2.55	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
Vanilla, Mex., whole	lb.	3.75	4.00	3.25	3.55	4.00	4.10	4.25	4.40	4.50	4.50	4.95	4.75
BERRIES—													
Cubeb, Ordinary	lb.	.40	.42	.42	.42	.43	.42	.42	.42	.42½	.42½	.42	.42
Juniper	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.04¾	.05	.04½	.04½	.04¼	.04¾	.04½	.04½	.05
FLOWERS—													
Arnica	lb.	.34	.35	.53	.65	.80	.65	.70	.65	.55	.58	.85	1.15
Calendula	lb.	.54	.65	.64½	.70	.75	.70	.70	.70	.71	.74	.95	1.00
Chamomile, Hungarian	lb.	.60	.65	.64	.70	.60	.60	.60	.59	.59	.59	.53	.55
Chamomile, Roman	lb.	.30	.30	.30	.33	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	.50	.50
Insect flowers and stems	lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25½	.27	.26½	.26½	.26½	.26	.26	.26	.22
Lavender, Ordinary	lb.	.17	.18	.20	.20	.21	.19½	.20	.20	.16	.16	.16	.16
Patchouli	lb.				.35	.36	.35	.35	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36
Saffron, American	lb.	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.34	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.80	1.70	1.40	1.10	.85
Saffron, Valencia	lb.	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.90	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.25	10.90	10.95	11.40
LEAVES AND HERBS—													
Bay, True	lb.	1.00	.95	.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	1.35	1.25	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.80	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50
Buchu, Short	lb.	1.25	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.30	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20
Buchu, Long	lb.	1.20	1.30	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.90	1.85	2.25	2.50	2.60	2.75	2.75	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.50
Cannabis, American	lb.												
Catnip	lb.				.08	.08	.08	.07½	.07	.07	.07	.06	.06
Digitalis	lb.	.54	.70	.84	.87	.89	.87	.80	.42	.41	.45	.40	.40

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

ARTICLES	Quantity	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Henbane, German	lb.	.30	.50	.70	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.		
Henbane, Russian	lb.	.30	.50	.75	.80	1.27	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	2.25	2.75
Horehound	lb.	.17	.17	.19	.22	.20	.29	.29	.18½	.18½	.18½	.20	.20
Lobelia	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½	.08	.08	.08	.07½	.07½
Marjoram, German	lb.	.38	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.43	.40	
Marjoram, French	lb.	.15	.15	.15	.14	.13½	.13½	.15½	.19	.19	.19	.28	.26
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	.04	.04	.08	.06½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05	.05	.05	.05
Peppermint, Am	lb.	.12	.12	.12	.13	.15	.15½	.15½	.15½	.14	.14	.14	.14
Rosemary	lb.	.05	.06	.05½	.05½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06	.06	.06	.12
Sage, Greek	lb.	.05½	.06	.05½	.05¼	.06½	.06½	.09½	.09½	.08	.08	.08	.07½
Sage, Spanish	lb.	.10	.09	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07	.07
Savory	lb.	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.22	.17	.17	.19
Senna, Alex., whole	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.49	.65	.60	.75	.75	.60	.60	.60	.65
Senna, Tinnevelly	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.17	.34	.27	.27	.27	.25	.25	.20	.17
Spearmint	lb.	.18	.18½	.18	.18	.18	.19	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.22	.22	.22	.25	.26	.26	.22	.22	.21	.18	.18	.18½
Thyme	lb.	.14	.14	.14½	.12½	.11½	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.10½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06½	.07	.07	.07⅜	.08	.07¾	.07½	.07½	.06	.05¼	.05½	.05½
ROOTS—													
Aconite	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.20	.20	E..70	.70	.50	.65	.65	.70	.70
Angelica	lb.	.20	.15	.15	.15	.19	.19	.20	.20	.20	.15	.15	.15
Belladonna	lb.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	5.00	5.00	5.00
Burdock, American	lb.	.24	.25	.32	.30	.40	.39	.30	.30	.25	.25	.24	.21
Calamus, Bleached	lb.	.21	1.00	1.00	1.23	1.32	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.95	2.95	2.50
Colchicum	lb.	1.20	1.45	1.90	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Dandelion, German	lb.	.30	.29	.29½	.29½	.30	.35	.35	.35	.32	.32	.32	.32
Dograss	lb.	.85	.90	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.45
Elecampane	lb.	.15	.15	.15	.15	.16	.15	.11	.10	.10	.11	.10	.09½
Gentian	lb.	.18	.20	.22	.29	.29	.26½	.26	.22	.21	.21	.17	.13½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.19	.18	.11	.18	.18	.18	.17	.15	.20	.20	.15	.16
Golden Seal	lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.30	4.30	4.35	4.45	5.00	5.25	5.45	5.35	5.10
Ipecac, Rio	lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.75	3.75	3.00	3.00	3.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.25	3.25	2.95	3.00	2.80	2.20	2.10	1.55	1.80	1.85	1.90	2.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.08¾	.08½	.08½	.09½	.10	.10½	.11	.11	.11¼	.11¼	.10	.10
Licorice, Russian	lb.	.17	.16	.21	.24	.28	.28	.55	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55
Licorice, Spanish	lb.							.22	.18	.18	.18	.18½	.19
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15	.14½	.14½	.14½	.15½	.15½	.15	.15	.15½	.16	.16	.16
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sarsaparilla, Hond.	lb.	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.37½	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38
Sarsaparilla, Mex.	lb.	.12	.11	.11	.10½	.11¼	.10½	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.13½	.13
Senega	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.44	.41	.42	.43	.48	.66	.64	.65
Squill	lb.	.06	.06½	.06	.20	.18	.19	.18	.18	.15	.13	.12	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05½	.05½	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05½
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.45	.40	.44	.65	.65	.65	.70	.70	.74	.74	.75	
Valerian, English	lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70	.70					
Valerian, Japanese	lb.				.45	.40	.40	.40	.38	.25	.25	.27	.28½
Yellow Dock	lb.	.08	.07	.05½	.07	.13	.12	.12	.12	.12	.10½	.10	.10
SEEDS—													
Anise, Levant	lb.	.11½	.12	.12½	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.12	.14½	.14	.13½
Anise, Star	lb.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.24	.24	.24	.22	.23	.21	.22	.22
Canary, Dutch	lb.	.04½	.04½	.04¾	.06	.06	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05½	.05¾	.06	.06	.06	.05¾	.05¾	.05¾	.05	.05	.05¼	.05¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.95	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Celery	lb.	.28	.28	.29	.32	.31	.28	.21	.18½	.17½	.22	.20	.18½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23					.19
Colchicum	lb.	1.00	.97	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.20	1.20	1.65
Coriander	lb.	.04½	.04½	.05½	.06½	.05⅝	.05¼	.05⅛	.05	.05¼	.09	.09½	.15
Fennel, German, large	lb.		1.05	1.00	1.00	.75	.75	.75	.65	.65	.62	.59½	.59½
Fennel, French	lb.	.12	.12	.16½	.16	.15¼	.15½	.15½	.12	.12	.12	.12	.13½
Hemp, Russian	lb.	.05	.05½	.06	.06¼	.06½	.06½	.06½					
Mustard, Dutch	lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.15½	.19	.18½	.16½	.15½	.14½	.14	.12½	.12½	.13
Mustard, Sicily	lb.	.12½	.12⅛	.14½	.15	.15	.14	.13½	.13½	.14	.14	.14	.14
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.23½	.25	.31	.32	.31	.30	.27½	.27¼	.26½	.30	.33	.35
Quince	lb.	.70	.79	.80	.80	.76	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.74
Rape, English	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.05½	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09	.08½	.08½
Rape, Japanese	lb.	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07	.05½	.05½	.05½	.06	.06	.05¾	.05¾
Stramonium	lb.	.10	.10	.09½	.09½	.10½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	.10	.10
Worm, Levant	lb.	1.15	1.05	1.00	1.00	.95	.98	.99	.99	.99	.85	.85	.85
GUMS—													
Aloes, Curacoa	lb.	.14	.14	.13½	.13½	.12	.11½	.10	.09	.09	.09	.09	.09
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.31	.28	.29	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.36	.37
Arabic, seconds	lb.	.27	.24	.27	.27	.28	.28	.28	.28	.27	.27	.29	.32
Asafetida, whole	lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.55	1.55	.95	.85	.80	.80	.85	.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.60	.70	.67	.95	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.35
Chicle	lb.	.64	.64	.64	.64	.65	.65	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Guaiac	lb.	.25	.25	.24	.25	.25	.25	.23	.23	.25	.25	.25	.24
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	.20	.20	.20	.27	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06½	.06	.06	.20	.22	.19	.16	.17	.12	.12	.12	.12
Sandarac	lb.	.22½	.21	.21	.21	.25	.25	.24	.24	.24	.24½	.24½	.27½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	.18	.18	.19	.21	.20	.20	.20	.21	.21	.21	.22
Tragacanth, Aleppy, firsts	lb.	2.05	2.10	2.45	2.70	2.85	2.75	2.40	2.40	2.10	2.15	2.20	2.15
Tragacanth, Aleppy, seconds	lb.	1.80	1.80	1.95	2.15	2.30	2.30	2.20	2.15	2.05	2.00	2.00	2.00
WAXES—													
Bayberry	lb.	.22	.21	.21½	.24	.25	.24	.22	.21½	.21	.22	.21	.19½
Bees, white	lb.	.47	.47	.47	.45	.46	.46	.46	.47	.40	.44	.42	.40
Bees, yellow, crude	lb.	.32	.32	.32	.30	.32	.32	.32	.32	.30	.30	.30	.32
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.49	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12	.11	.11	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.05	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
HEAVY CHEMICALS—													
Acid, Muriatic, 22 deg.	lb.	.02½	.03	.03	.03	.04½	.04½	.03	.02½	.04¼	.02⅛	.02⅛	.02⅛
Acid, Nitric, 42 deg.	lb.	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08	.09⅝	.09⅝	.08	.07½	.07	.07	.06½	.06¾
Acid, Sulphuric, 66 deg.	ton	40.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00	35.00	30.00	25.00	25.00	23.00	25.00
Alum, Ammonia, lump	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.04¼	.04¼	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04	.04
Alum, Potassium, lump	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.05	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06½	.06½	.06½
Barium Chloride	ton	110.00	120.00	100.00	100.00	110.00	112.00	112.00	110.00	105.00	100.00	100.00	90.00
Bleaching Powder, second hands	lb.	.14	.13	.09½	.08	.07½	.06	.05½	.04¼	.04	.04¼	.04½	.04½
Calcium Acetate, crude,	per cwt.	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	3.50	3.50	3.50
Carbon Tetrachloride	lb.	.16	.17	.16	.16	.17	.17	.18	.18	.18	.17	.17	.16
Copper Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	.15	.20	.20	.20	.14	.10	.10	.10	.10	.12	.13

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Fusel Oil, refined ....gal.	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst. ....lb.	.12⅝	.13⅝	.13⅝	.13⅝	.16	.16	.15⅝	.15⅝	.15⅝	.13½	.13½	.13
Potassium Bichromate ....lb	.45	.51	.65	.73	.67	.58	.43	.38	.39	.39	.40	.40
Potassium Carbonate, calc., 80 p.c. ....lb.	.45	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.60	.50	.45	.40
Potassium, Chlorate ....lb.	.45	.50	.60	.75	.70	.60	.55	.50	.46	.53	.63	.67
Potassium, Muriate ....ton	475.00	475.00	475.00	475.00	400.00	300.00	300.00	325.00	325.00	425.00	425.00	450.00
Potassium Prussiate, red ....lb.	5.00	6.75	5.00	5.25	5.25	4.50	4.00	2.50	2.25	1.75	2.00	2.60
Potassium Prussiate, yellow ....lb.	.90	.90	1.70	1.75	1.70	1.35	1.20	.90	.70	.63	.67	.95
Saltpeter, refined ....lb.	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.30	.25¼	.24	.30	.30	.31
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., light, basis of 48 p.c., contract price 1917 del., f.o.b. works lb.				.01⅛	.01⅛	.01⅛	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼	.01½	Nom.	Nom.
Soda Ash. 58 p.c., light, running pound second hands, ...100 lb.		4.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.50	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.10	3.10
Soda Caustic, basis 60 p.c. f.o.b. works, drums, contract price 1917, del. lb.			.02⅛	.02⅛	.02⅛	.02¼	.02¼	.02½	.02¼	.02½	Nom.	Nom.
Soda, Caustic, 76p.c. second hands, per cwt.	5.50	5.75	6.25	6.25	5.75	5.00	4.50	3.50	3.60	3.85	4.00	4.50
Sodium Bichromate ....lb.	.20	.35	.45	.63	.50	.46	.32	.25	.29	.25	.24	.22
Sodium Chlorate ....lb.	.45	.25	.25	.34	.26	.35	.35	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28
Sodium Cyanide ....lb.	.28	.26	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.50	.68	.87
Sodium Prussiate ....lb.	.60	.65	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.20	.95	.70	.50	.50	.45	.38
Zinc Dust, prime, heavy ....lb.	.37	.35	.33	.33	.33	.33	.30	.24	.24	.24	.22	.22
DYESTUFFS, NATURAL												
Cochineal ....lb.	.55	.55	.54	.75	.80	.81	.79	.68	.68	.65	.65	.62
Cutch, boxes ....lb.	.13	.15½	.15	.15	.14	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.09
Divi-Divi ....ton	60.00	55.00	55.00	57.00	60.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	55.00	55.00
Gambier, common ....lb.	.17	.15	.15	.15	.13½	.13½	.12	.09	.09	.10	.10	.11
Indigo, Bengal ....lb.	3.00	3.00	3.40	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.50	3.25	3.25
Myrobalans Jl ....ton	40.00	40.00	40.00	60.00	61.00	60.00	60.00	56.00	52.00	54.00	54.00	62.00
Nutgalls, blue, Aleppo ....lb.	.18	.18	.35	.60	.60	.55	.50	.50	.57	.57	.57	.63
Sumac ....ton	60.00	63.00	64.00	77.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	68.00	65.00	74.00	78.00	80.00
Turmeric, Madras ....lb.	.07½	.09¼	.10	.12	.13	.12	.12	.11	.11	.11	.11	.10½
Turmeric, Aleppy ....lb.	.07½	.09¼	.10	.11½	.11½	.11	.11	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09
DYESTUFFS, COAL TAR												
Aniline Oil ....lb.	.95	.90	.90	.85	.70	.60	.50	.40	.32	.28	.25	.24
Aniline Salts ....lb.	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.00	.85	.85	.70	.60	.55	.45	.40	.35
Aniline Oil for Red ....lb.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
Benzaldehyde ....lb.	8.50	8.50	8.25	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50
Benzidine Base ....lb.										2.25	2.25	2.25
Sulphate ....lb.								1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Benzylchloride ....lb.							3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Dimethylaniline ....lb.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.10	1.00	1.00	.75	.75	.75	.70	.60	.60
Dinitrobenzol ....lb.									.45	.45	.40	.40
Dinitrochlorbenzol ....lb.									1.00	1.00	1.00	.60
Dinitronaphthalene ....lb.									1.00	1.00	1.00	.75
Dinitrophenol ....lb.									.90	.90	.85	.80
Dinitrotoluol ....lb.							.85	.85	.85	.85	.75	.60
Diphenylamine ....lb.							1.50	1.50	1.25	1.00	1.00	.95
Metaphenylenediamine ....lb.										1.85	1.85	1.75
Monoethylaniline ....lb.										1.20	1.20	1.20
Naphthylamine ....lb.							1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Nitrobenzol ....lb.	.35	.35	.33	.33	.33	.30	.30	.30	.25	.20	.20	.18
Nitrotoluol ....lb.							.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Orthonitrotoluol ....lb.										1.50	1.50	1.50
Orthotoluidine ....lb.									1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Para-amidophenol ....lb.					12.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	8.00	7.00
Paranitraniline ....lb.							1.60	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.40
Paranitrotoluol ....lb.										1.70	1.70	1.70
Paraphenylenediamine ....lb.					5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	4.00
Paratoluidine ....lb.									1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
Sulphanilic Acid ....lb.								.90	.90	.90	.75	.45
Xylidine ....lb.								1.00	1.00	.95	.90	.90
OILS—(Animal and Fish)												
Cod Liver, Newfoundland ....bbl.	62.00				120.00	120.00	120.00	80.00	80.00	70.00	82.00	72.00
Col Liver, Norwegian ....bbl.	78.00	100.00	88.00	120.00	150.00	150.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	135.00	132.00	115.00
Sperm, bl'ch'd winter, 38 deg. cold test gal.	.73	.74	.75	.75	.77	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.80	.89
Stearic, double pressed ....lb.	.11½	.12½	.13	.13	.13	.12½	.13½	.12½	.11½	.13	.13¾	.14¾
OILS—(Vegetable)												
Castor No. 1, bbls. ....lb.	.15	.20	.20	.20	.20	.18	.15	.14	.14	.14	.14	.15
Cocoanut Oil, Cochin ....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.17	.18	.16½		.14	.12	.13	.14½	.15
Copra ....lb.	.13	.12½	.13	Nom.	.16½	.15¼	.15	.14	.12	.13	.14½	.15
Cottonseed, prime yellow ....lb.	.08½	.09	.09	.10½	.10¾	.10	.14½	.13½	.13	.12½	.12½	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots ....gal.	.66	.74	.74	.77	.76	.67	.64	.70	.72	.76	.88	.92
Olive, U.S.P. ....gal.	2.00	2.00	1.95	2.00	2.05	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.80
Palm, commercial ....lb.	.08¾	.09¼	.09½	.15	Nom.	.11¾	Nom.	.09½	.08½	.08¾	.10½	.11¼
Pine Oil, white ....gal.	.60	.60	.75	.80	.95	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	.65
Soya Bean, China ....lb.	.07¾	.08½	.08½	.09½	.09	.08½	.07¾	.07½	.07½	.09	.10½	.11¼
MISCELLANEOUS—												
Rosin ....bbl.	5.65	5.70	5.35	5.10	4.20	5.15	5.45	6.55	6.05	6.10	6.45	6.75
Shellac, D C. ....lb.	.26	.26	.29	.30	.30	.30	.32	.36	.38	.38	.37½	.46
Shellac, Superior Orange ....lb.	.22½	.22½	.25	.26	.26	.26½	.28	.32	.34	.34	.33	.42
Shellac, T. N. ....lb.	.21	.20	.23	.24	.23	.24	.25½	.29	.32	.30	.31	.39
Spirits, Turpentine ....gal.	.53½	.56½	.52½	.53	.40	.43½	.41	.46½	.44½	.46	.48	.52

Among the contributors to the Annual Review of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS are Dr. Thomas H. Norton, Department of Commerce; H. Gardner McKerrow, of Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.; John McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins; C. G. Weiscopf, of H. R. Lathrop & Co.; C. A. Loring, of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.; Burton T. Bush, of Antoine Chiris Company; Edward P. Hals; James Campbell, of the Standard Chemicals and Metals Corporation; P. E. Anderson, of P. E. Anderson & Co.; S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; Mr. Kendall, of the Chemical Company of America; Mr. Badcock of W. & S. Job Co.; Mr. Calhoun of the Coltol Laboratories and others well known in the chemical and drug trade whose papers appear in today's issue. In case any contribution is not received in time for publication this week, it will appear in the issue of January 10.

The firm of Lehn & Fink, 120 William street, has been incorporated under the laws of New York state with a capital of $100,000. The incorporators are W. J. Gisell and E. and J. Plaut.

The death of Mr. Ernst T. Fritzsche at Leipzig, Germany, as announced by cable to the firm of Fritzsche Brothers, caused widespread regret in the trade. Mr. Fritzsche was in his 66th year.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.47	— .48
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
190 proof. U. S. P.	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90	— .95
97 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	1.00	— 1.12
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.00	— 4.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.58	— .61
White	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.20	— .21
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .63
90 per cent	gal.	.58	— .59
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical	lb.	—	— 1.40
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88¾
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .88
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.10
Powdered	lb.	4.10	— 4.20
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05	— .05½
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.81	— .94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.90
Ounces	oz.	—	— 9.85
Eighths	oz.	—	—10.05
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.85
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 8.25
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish Apples	lb.	—	—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	11.00	—11.15
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.36	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .70
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.98	— 1.10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.12	— .12½
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.55	— .56
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.53	— .54
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.42	— .42½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.37½	— .38
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.15	— 3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .73
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.22½	— .24
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.20
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Sorts	lb.	.40	— .41
Menthol. Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Recryst	lb.	3.90	— 5.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.13	— .15

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.18	— .21
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.00
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.05
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz		—	— 7.25
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz, boxes	oz.	—	— 7.30
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz.	oz.	—	— 8.20
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.18	— .19
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	—24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Napthalene, flake	lb.	.09½—	.10
Balls	lb.	.09½—	.10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	— .07½
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .11½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—13.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—13.55
Granular	lb.	—	—14.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—14.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal		2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls	lb.	.03¾—	.04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	— .06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½—	.12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	— 1.47
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	— .33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½—	.04
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Rasped	lb.	.05	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.07½—	.08
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .60
Second hands	oz.	.55	— .58
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	—	— .60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	22.00	—24.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.33½—	.34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	— .62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	20.40	—21.50
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Second hands	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture		—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.46¾—	.47¾
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb	.15¾—	.16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	— .15
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	— 9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	— .76
Glycerophosphate crystale.	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾—	.02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	— .07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.70	— 3.10
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.42	— .50
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Powder	oz.	—	— 1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.32	— .34
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	— .30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .56
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.45	—11.25
Iodide	lb.	10.75	—11.70
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½—	.31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¾—	.14¾
Oxide	lb.	.48	— .49
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.00	— 2.15
Commercial	gal.	1.75	— 1.90
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11	— .11½
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.55	— .60
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½—	.11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.19	— .20
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¼—	.13
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼—	.12
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.55	— .55½
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	— .60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .65
Powder	lb.	—	— .65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½—	.06¾
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½—	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½—	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.47	— .50
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb		— .65
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.10	—14.00
Artificial	lb.	5.35	— 6.15
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— 1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	— 1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.35	— 2.55
Bergamot	lb.	6.20	— 6.55
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.20	— 3.60
Cade	lb.	.64	— .70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	— .88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	— 1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½—	.15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .47
Java	lb.	.80	— .84
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.23	— 1.26
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.95	—11.95
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	— 1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.63	— .65
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	— 4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Ginger	lb.	—	— 8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Hemlock	lb.	.62	— .64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.00	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	16.00	—17.25
Wood	lb.	1.60	— 3.40
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—29.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.15

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Orig nal Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	12.95	—14.95
Synthetic	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.45	—10.60
West Indian	lb.	3.70	— 4.20
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spruce	lb.	.59	— .61
Tansy	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.95	— 4.25
Synthetic	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Wormseed	lb.	3.65	— 3.80
Wormwood	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Manila	lb.	—	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	**lb.**	**—**	**—**
Capsicum	**lb.**	**6.25**	**— 6.75**
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.48	— .49
South American	lb.	.64	— .67
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 6.50
Oregon	gal.	.80	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .36

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	— .30
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.10	— .10½
Carcarilla quills	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .26**
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.34	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27	— .34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	**lb.**	**.14**	**— .15**
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	**lb.**	**.25**	**— .26**
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .17**
Soap, whole	**lb.**	**.08**	**— .08¼**
Cut	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .15½**
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.13½	— .15½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .05½**
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.19½	— .21½
St. John's Bread	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .94
Para	lb.	.57	— .62
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	**lb.**	**.42**	**— .45**
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	**lb.**	**.45**	**— .49**
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.07	— .08
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04½	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.19	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Borage	lb.	.82	— .90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	**lb.**		—
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .59
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.36	— .42
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	— .29
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.24	— .29
Insect, open	**lb.**		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
Kousso	**lb.**		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16½	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.36	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Black	lb.	.40	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	.80	— .85
Valencia	lb.	11.45	—11.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.17	— 1.19
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
'atnip	lb.	.06	— .10
'hestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
'hiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.14	— .15
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	3 00	— 3.40
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.24	— .28
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb	—	— .09
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .60
Grinding	lb.	—	— .60
Greek	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .25
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10½	— .12½
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.10½	— .11
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.80	— .83
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.29	— .34
German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.49	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .49½
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Beth	lb.	.14½	— .19
Bitter	lb	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	— .31
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.54½	— .64
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.09½	— .11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16½	— .18
Geranium	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16½	— 19
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .22
Black	lb.	.33	— .41
Domestic white	lb.	.18	— .19
Powdered white	lb.	.20	— .22

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37½	— .40
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19½	— .21
Spanish, natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.22	— .24
Mandrake	lb.	.07	— .08
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.19½	— .21½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High dried	lb.	.19½	— .21
Cuts	lb.	.40	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.14	— .14½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .69
Southern	lb.	.67	— 71
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .13½
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .22
Star	lb.	.21	— .22
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¾
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .70
Celery	lb.	.18	— .18½
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .20¼
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.15	— .15¾
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.07½	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .37
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.50	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.15½	— .16
White	lb.	.31½	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— 68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.39	— .40
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.20	— 8.65
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.20½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.44	— .50
Yellow crude	lb.	.34	— .35
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.04¼	— .05
56 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11¼	— 11½
80 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Glacial	lb.	.20	— .25
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— —
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.13½	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅞
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02¾
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¾	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.41	— .42½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .75
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Yellow	lb.	.92	— .95
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	—	— —
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.18	— .20
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.00	— 5.25
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.35	— .40
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.		—
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York	ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .01
66 deg. carboys	per 100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Amidophenol	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	—	— 5.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.22	— .26
Aniline Salts	lb.	.29	— .31
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.57	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.05	— 1.75
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—25.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
M-Toluylenediamine		—	— —
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet	lb.	—	— —
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	—	— 9.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Scarlet	lb.	—	— 3.00
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— 1.25
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Red	lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool	lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.58	— .63
Gambier, see tanning			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.40	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Madras	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— .65
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning	lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Aleppey	lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks,	ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood, sticks	ton	18.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid	lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.17	— .19
Gall	lb.	—	— .17
Hematine	lb.	.18	— .20
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .34
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.21	— .22
Indigo, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Solid	lb	—	— .37
Logwool, solid	lb.	.29	— .31
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.15	— .17
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning			
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac, see tanning			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.76	— .80
Blood, imported	lb.	.36	— .42
Doemstic	lb.	.32	— .42
Prussian blue	lb.	—	— —
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.22	— .28

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	62.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	77.50	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan	ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan	lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .09
Common	lb.	.11½	— 12
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.21	— .22
No. 2	lb.	.18	— .19
Hemlock, 25% tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated	lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated	lb.	.05¾	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Clarified	lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan	lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan,	lb.	nemina	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	72.00	—76.00
Norwegian	bbl.	115.00	—125.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07¼	— .07½
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1	gal.	.93	— .94
No. 2	gal.	.86	— .87
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— —

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Menhaden, Nrth.,Brown, st'd	gal	.76 —	.77
Sth, light, st'd	gal.	.78 —	.79
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.80 —	.81
White, bl'ch'd. winter	gal.	.82 —	.83
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19 —	1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14 —	1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09 —	1.14
Prime	gal.	.99 —	1.04
Dark	gal.	.89 —	.90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15¼—	.18¾
Porpoise, body	gal.	— —	—
Jaw	gal.	— —	—
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09½—	.10
Saponified	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Seal, white	gal.	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.09 —	.09¾
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.02 —	1.04
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.97 —	.98
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.99 —	1.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13½—	.14
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼—	.15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15¾—	.16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03 —	1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02 —	1.03
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.78 —	.79
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.80 —	.81

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
Cases	lb.	.18½—	.19
No. 3	lb.	.17¾—	.18
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14¼—	.14¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15½—	.16
Cochin, imported	lb.	.17 —	.18
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13¼—	.14
Copra	lb.	.13 —	.14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	13.01 —	13.06
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills, carlots	gal.	.88 —	.89
Summer, yellow	gal.	— —	11.95
Summer, white	gal.	— —	—
Winter yellow	gal.	— —	—
Croton	lb.	1.20 —	1.25
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— —	.92
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.93
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— —	.94
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	— —	.95
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.04 —	1.09
Foots	gal.	.10 —	.10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.80 —	1.95
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13 —	.13¼
Commercial	lb.	.11½—	.12
Prime, red	lb.	.12 —	.12½
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.14¼—	.14¾
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.94 —	1.02
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.66 —	.76
Yellow	gal.	.51 —	.60
Poppy	gal.	— —	—
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	— —	—
Blown	gal.	1.14 —	1.15
Refined	gal.	1.09 —	1.11
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	— —	.39
Second	gal.	— —	.41
Third	gal.	— —	.58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.15 —	1.20
Imported	gal.	— —	—
Soya Bean, English	lb.	— —	—
Manchurian	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55 —	.60
Commercial	gal.	.45 —	.50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, tinted lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.53½—	.54
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.48½—	.51
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.42 —	.45
Pitch, prime 200 lb. bbl.		3.75 —	4.00
Tar, pure 50-gal. bbls.		8.25 —	8.50
Rosin, com. to g'd 280-lb.-bbl.		6.50 —	6.55

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.49 —	.49½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.47 —	.47½
V. S. O.	lb.	.48 —	.48½
Fine orange	lb.	.42 —	.43
Second orange	lb.	.40 —	.40½
T. N.	lb.	.39 —	.40
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.37 —	.37½
Button	lb.	.41 —	.42
Regular, bleached	lb.	.39½—	.40½
Bone, Dry	lb.	.48 —	.49

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20½—	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 —	.42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.12½—	.13
Bombay	lb.	.10 —	.10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½—	.14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.14 —	.15
Mombassa	lb.	.30 —	.30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	— —	.26
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.19½—	19¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22 —	22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18 —	.20
African	lb.	.09½—	.09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾—	.11
Japan	lb.	.08 —	.08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 —	.57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 —	.53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½—	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.20½—	.20¾
White	lb.	.22½—	.22¾
Pimento	lb.	.05½—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texts		—	41.00
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		35.00	36.00
Columbia		—	39.00
New Orleans	ton	37.50	40.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	41.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	42.00
Linseed cake, dom...	short ton	—	46.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	47.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine 280 lb. bbls.		— —	2.23
200 lb. sacks		— —	1.39
Turk's Island— Coarse 140-lb. bags		— —	1.08
Mineral 140-lb. bags		— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	— —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals— Prime	gal.	.38 —	.40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 —	.22½
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.35 —	.43
Honey— Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		.06¾—	.07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	3.21

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½—	.12¾
Bahia	lb.	.12¾—	.13¾
Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16½
Hayti	lb.	.11½—	.11¾
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½—	.18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¾—	.15⅛

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar- bu'le	Fed- eral	War- ner	Nat.	Amer. ner
Powdered	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95
XXXX	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Confectioners A.	6.75	6.75	6.75	...	6.75
Standard gran.	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90

CHEMICAL PREPAREDNESS OF UNITED STATES SHOWN AT MUSEUM EXHIBITION, NEW YORK

Leading Manufacturers Contribute Samples of High Explosives—Coal-Tar Products from Raw Material to Finished Product Represented

The Exhibit of Chemical Preparedness at the American Museum of Natural History, arranged by the New York Sections of the American Chemical Society, the American Electro-chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Museums of the Peaceful Arts, in connection with the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is attracting much attention in the chemical trade.

A feature of the exhibit are samples of various products of processes for the fixation of nitrogen from the air, including the Bradley and Lovejoy process, the Frank and Caro process (cyanamide), and the Haber process (ammonia process). Synthetic sodium nitrate and other nitrates made from the air fill one of the cases in which the exhibit is housed.

Among the companies whose products find a place among the exhibits are the General Chemical Company, the General Electric Company, the Aluminum Company of America, the Atmospheric Products Company, Merck & Co., Parke, Davis & Co., the United States Smelting Company, the United States Metals Refining Company and others.

The coal-tar exhibit shows a wide range of finished dyestuffs and intermediates as well as of crude materials, indicative of the growth and development of the American industry. Among the contributors to this section of the exhibition are the National Aniline & Chemical Company, the Swiss Colours Company and the Barrett Company.

All the principal metals and gases are shown and some of the rarer elements, such as argon, neon, xenon and krypton, the four rare gases of the atmosphere which were discovered by Sir William Ramsay and are exhibited in the tubes in which he placed them.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	— .68
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.37	— .42
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.62	— .65
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	— .67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.75	— .85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.58	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.[illegible]	.08
C. P.	lb.	.1[illegible]	
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
garicin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	— 2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	— .75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	— .95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.0[illegible]	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum, Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 6.00
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.40	— .45
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.22	— .27
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Beliadonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Subgallate	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— —
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Tannate	oz.	—	— 5.20
Valerate	oz.	.30	— .32
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.60	— .70
Bloodroot	lb.	.25	— .30
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).	lb.	.77	— .82
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	—	— .98
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.16	— .18
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.91½	— .93½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92½	— .94½
Powdered	lb.	.96½	— .98½
Japanese	lb.	.93½	— .95½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07½	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.80	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs. ea.		—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.40	— .45
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	10.45	—12.95
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.65	—11.90
Nitrate	oz.	11.65	— 11.85
Salicylate	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Phosphate	oz.	8.45	—10.00
Sulphate	oz.	8.80	—10.65
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02	1-5—.04
Coriander	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.31	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.95	— 1.05
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	11.55	—11.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	10.40	—10.60
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.50
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.27	— .32
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.54	— .56
in cans	lb.	.55	— .57
Less	lb.	.59	— .63
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .13
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .[illegible]
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Powdered	lb.	2.62	— 2.80
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.55	— .60
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.78	— .83
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— —
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.44	— .46
Technical	lb.	.34	— .38
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .40
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Small	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.90	— 9.20
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.95	— 9.40
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.20½	— .27
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.27	— .35
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard,	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.97	— 1.05
Raw	gal.	.96	— 1.04
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	14.50	—15.50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
West Indian	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	14.70	—15.00
Granulated	lb.	17.00	—17.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	16.75	—17.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.00	- 2.10
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.50	— .60
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9..	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .48
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—15.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.55	— 2.70
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	— .45
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	— .80
Seidlitz Mixture	oz.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.58	— .63
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	— .86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	— .30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.85	— .90
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.40	— .45
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.62	— .72
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lacate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.97	— 2.07
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.30
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.30
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.55
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.25
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	— .40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	— 2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	— 1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	13.50	—14.25
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— .90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.45	— .47
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.25	— .27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	— .90
Barrels	gal.	.58	— .64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.80	— .85
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.40	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.59	— .66
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 25 to December 30, 1916.

ACETONE—50 lbs., $18, Cuba; 117,000 lbs., $53,100, Italy.

ACID, ACETIC—9,000 lbs., $1,645, Straits Settlements; 30,150 lbs., $5,699, Dutch East Indies; 157,160 lbs., $20,598, England. $19, Mexico; $20, China; $113, Philippine Islands; 9,543 lbs., $981, England; 600 lbs., $92, Mexico; 380 lbs., $110, Venezuela.

ACID BORIC—13,524 lbs., $6,470, Spain; 242 lbs., $35, Guatemala; 220 lbs., $35, Brazil; 650 lbs., $65, Canary Islands; 272 lbs., $39, Mexico; 40 lbs., $7, San Domingo; 345 lbs., $50, Mexico; 102 lbs., $14, Venezuela.

ACID, CARBOLIC—27,447 lbs., $18,259, Spain. 100 lbs., $63, Cuba; 35 lbs., $37, Brazil; 2,922 lbs., $2,500, Spain; 967 lbs., $531, France; 14,400 lbs., $7,000, Sweden; 1,200 lbs., $690, Philippine Islands.

ACID, CITRIC—668 lbs., $516, Brazil; 220 lbs., $175, Mexico; 110 lbs., $89, San Domingo; 130 lbs., $69, Bermuda.

ACID, MURIATIC—59 lbs., $5, Mexico; 84 lbs., $9, Jamaica; 300 lbs., $27, Trinidad; 6,157 lbs., $217, Cuba.

ACID, LACTIC—122 lbs., $67, Mexico; 45 lbs., $46, Colombia; 318 lbs., $130, Mexico.

ACID, OXALIC—55 lbs., $43, Brazil. 50 lbs., $33, Colombia; 116 lbs., $62.

ACID, PICRIC—21 lbs., $23, Cuba; 6 lbs., $16, Mexico.

ACID, SALICYLIC—6,934 lbs., $12,826, England; 260 lbs., $403, England.

ACID, SULPHURIC—38,125 lbs., $1,658, Spain; 4,200 lbs., $84, Guatemala; 30,109 lbs., $457, Cuba; 398 lbs., $15, Brazil; 145,361 lbs., $1,773, Mexico; 1,696 lbs., $42, Jamaica; 220 lbs., $35, Colombia; 463 lbs., $38, Trinidad; 163 lbs., $15, China; 66 lbs., $12, Philippine Islands.

ACID, TARTARIC—25 lbs., $20, Honduras. 320 lbs., $218, Colombia; 100 lbs., $80, San Domingo; 440 lbs., $330, Brazil.

ALCOHOL—33,125 gals., $13,250, France; 20 gals., $14, Honduras; 40 gals., $25, Cuba; 28,827 gals., $12,597, France; 20 gals., $12, San Domingo.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—130 gals., $102, Jamaica; 18 gals., $10, China.

AMMONIAC, SAL—125 lbs., $12, Guatemala; $125, Cuba; $1,067, Mexico; $2,835, Venezuela.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$5, Honduras; $8, Mexico.

AMMONIAC, SAL—125 lbs., $12, Guatemala; 222 lbs., $51, British Guiana.

ARSENIC—$1,265, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$315, Mexico.

BORAX—$20, Guatemala. $25, Honduras; $301, Dutch East Indies; $30, Jamaica; $243, Colombia; $9, Cuba; $44, Mexico; $42, Mexico.

BROMINE—$25, China.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—7,600 lbs., $266; Guatemala; 12,500 lbs., $452, Honduras; 25,500 lbs., $830, San Domingo; 10,940 lbs., $380, Dutch East Indies; 3,510 lbs., $115, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., $70, aJmaica; 3,345 lbs., $136, Mexico. 10,000 lbs., $260, Bermuda; 1,100 lbs., $35, China; 6,000 lbs., $210, Danish West Indies; 2,000 lbs., $72, French West Indies; 77,467 lbs., $2,380, Brazil; 19,240 lbs., $510, Venezuela.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$238, Cuba.

CASTOR OIL—20 gal., $28, Mexico; 10 gals., $14, Jamaica; 20 gals., $28, Colombia; 100 gals., $140, Ecuador; 26 gals., $35, Trinidad. 275 gals., $303, Cuba; 70 gals., $80, Dutch Guiana. 10 gals., $131, Guatemala; 60 gals., $115, Honduras; 150 gals., $161, Dutch East Indies; 100 gals., $126, French West Indies.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$975, England.

CHLOROFORM—$24, Guatemala; $30, Cuba; $51, Brazil; $7, Mexico; $5, Colombia; $19, Argentina; $352, Brazil; $351, Philippine Islands.

COCO NUT OIL—$454, Brazil.

COCOA BUTTER—$4,665, Sweden.

COPPER SULPHATE—246 lbs., $29, Guatemala; 30,066 lbs., $3,464, Dutch East Indies.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$104, Colombia; $26, Trinidad; $160, Bermuda.

DEXTRINE—1,397 lbs., $56, Trinidad. 261 lbs., $10, Jamaica; 1,580 lbs., $68, England; 407 lbs., $25, Venezuela.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$29,788, Italy; $14,525, Spain; $10,140, England; $17, Guatemala; $34,033, Brazil; $455, Italy; $40, France; $34,176, Russia in Europe; $45, England; $12, Trinidad; $1,595, Brazil. $73, Brazil; $719, Cuba; $185, Philippine Islands; $900, Venezuela.

DYE WOOD EXTRACT—$1,017, Denmark; $176, Spain; $495, Brazil; $22,208, France; $167, Mexico; $3,380, Japan; $80, Philippine Islands.

EPSOM SALTS—76,941 lbs., $2,502, Brazil; 3,202 lbs., $85, Mexico; 1,257 lbs., $34, Colombia; 800 lbs., $40, San Domingo. 5,500 lbs., $138, Brazil; 2,750 lbs., $83, Brazil; 525 lbs., $20, Venezuela.

ETHER—$107, Cuba; $155, Mexico; $81, San Domingo; $74, Philippine Islands.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$566, Argentina; $26, Brazil.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$119, Mexico; $19, Jamaica; $141, Colombia; $334, Peru; $20, British West Indies; $66, San Domingo.

FORMALDEHYDE—6,650 lbs., $749, Spain. 22 lbs., $4, Mexico; 38,948 lbs., $4,183, France; 8,000 lbs., $840, Cuba; 400 lbs., $66, Philippine Islands.

GLUCOSE—22,400 lbs., $740, Denmark.

GLYCERIN—308 lbs., $169, Mexico; 500 lbs., $273, Colombia; 100 lbs., $53, Trinidad; 100 lbs., $60, San Domingo; 5,688 lbs., $2,398, Mexico; 200 lbs., $141, China; 1,250 lbs., $661, Philippine Islands.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$17, Guatemala. $14, Brazil; $135, Mexico; $20, Colombia; $18, Panama; $93, San Domingo; $27, Argentina; $53, Brazil; $70, Mexico; $400, China; $45, Philippine Islands; $11, Argentina.

LEAD ACETATE—$30, Cuba; $85, Colombia; $38, Philippine Islands.

LIME CHLORIDE—$27, Hongkong, $722, Brazil.

PEPPERMINT—OIL—5 lbs., $13, Jamaica; 22 lbs., $60, Spain; 236 lbs., $673, England.

PERFUMERY—$450, France; $166, Panama; $1,048, Trinidad; $183, British West Indies; $89, Cuba; $320, San Domingo; $609, Argentina; $158, British Guiana; $106, Uruguay; $236, Dutch East Indies.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$300, Italy; $4,111, England; $199, Guatemala; $160, Brazil; $2,458, Dutch East Indies; $121, Canary Islands; $3,273, France; $102, Mexico; $18, Colombia; $31, British West Indies; $50, British Guiana; $297, Mexico; $46, Straits Settlements; $317, Hongkong; $249, Philippine Islands; $500, England; $72, Brazil; $257, Venezuela; $210, British West Africa.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—760 lbs., $352, Spain; 793 lbs., $341, Guatemala; 100 lbs., $44, Dutch Guiana.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—2,415 lbs., $1,597, Venezuela.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—362 lbs., $529, Mexico; 2,500 lbs., $1,350, Colombia.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—100 lbs., $167, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—384 lbs., $792, Mexico.

QUICKSILVER—300 lbs., $308, Venezuela.

QUININE—$1,120, Spain; $126, British Sonduras; $127, Brazil; $1,097, Mexico; $113, Cuba; $3,945, Venezuela.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$150, Spain; $113, England; $22, British Honduras; $20, Mexico; $3,500, Norway; $13, Trinidad; $12, British Guiana; $97, Mexico. $2,500, England; $66, Brazil; $51, Venezuela.

SALOL—110 lbs, $284, Spain; 3,368 lbs., $7,310, England; 3,665 lbs., $9,260, England.

SALTPETER—72,962 lbs., $21,486, Brazil.

SODA, ASH—98,800 lbs., $2,857, Cuba. 35,474 lbs., $1,359, Dutch East Indies; 112,200 lbs., $3,647, Italy; 34,560 lbs., $1,030, Mexico; 14,500 lbs., $515, Colombia; 138,273 lbs., $4,220, Argentina; 36.714 lbs., $1,183, Dutch East Indies; 4,800 lbs., $153, Bermuda; 7,342 lbs., $249, Brazil.

SODA, CAUSTIC—53,550 lbs., $2,886, France; 6,750 lbs., 338, Cuba; 100,171 lbs., 01,495, Argentina; 68,550 lbs., $2,529, Brazil; 6,155 lbs., $679, Dutch East Indies; 40,680 lbs., $1,627, Italy; 263,059 lbs., $10,746, France; 57,910 lbs., $2,500, England; 3,375 lbs., $162, Dutch Guinna; 16,075 lbs., $922, Mexico; 61,392 lbs., $2,763, China; 41,750 lbs., $2,575, Philippine Islands; 675 lbs., $34, Danish West Indies; 68,902 lbs., $7,045, Brazil; 16,147 lbs., $642, Venezuela.

SODA, SAL—1,500 lbs., $16, Panama ;15,000 lbs., $225, DutchE.Indies; 750 lbs.,$9, Jamaica; 125 lbs., $3, Trinidad; 37,500 lbs, $413, Cuba; 1,875 lbs., $23, French West Indies; 26,358 lbs., $444, Brazil; 3,125 lbs., $40, British Guiana.

SODIUM ACETATE—2,664 lbs., $305, Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—70 lbs., $5, Spain; 2,295 lbs., $52, Mexico; 400 lbs., $8, Jamaica; 33* lbs., $18, Colombia; 1,694 lbs., $37, Mexico; 110 lbs., $14, Philippine Islands; 1,200 lbs., $33, Brazil; 3,862 lbs., $116, Venezuela.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—6,240 lbs., $1,708, Italy; 22,427 lbs., $7,497, Spain; 1,100 lbs., $458, France. 7,477 lbs., $1.983, Argentina; 1,562 lbs., $339, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—200 lbs., $8, Colombia; 2,400 lbs., $89, England; 1,102 lbs., $21, Mexico.

SODIUM NITRATE—19,909 lbs., Bermuda; 200 lbs., $68, Venezuela.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—110 lbs., $10, Mexico.

SODIUM SALTS—$84, Netherlands; $34, Argentina; $2,552, Dutch East Indies; $90, Italy; $59, Mexico; $32, Jamaica; $137, Colombia; $1,070, France; $61, Cuba; $19, San Domingo; 4,800 lbs, $153, Bermuda. $18, French West Indies; $210, Brazil; $51, Venezuela.

SODIUM, SALICYLATE—46 lbs., $73, Netherlands; 70 lbs., $141, Spain; 110 lbs., $149, England; 28 lbs., $37, Brazil; 1,430 lbs., $2,300, England.

SODIUM, SILICATE—615 lbs., $32, Guatemala; 1,000 lbs., $40, Netherlands; 111,755 lbs., $1,936, Argentina; 6,335 lbs., $81, Dutch Guiana; 4,327 lbs., $84, Venezuela.

SODIUM SULPHATE—200 lbs., $2, Dutch Guiana; 520 lbs., $11, Mexico; 3,852 lbs., $52, Colombia. 4,811 lbs., $277, Mexico; 6,732 lbs., $418, Straits Settlements.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—268 lbs., $9, Brazil; 1,594 lbs., $356, Mexico; 6,529 lbs., $194, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHITE—674 lbs., $37, Venezuela.

SPONGES—20 lbs., $24, Dutch East Indies.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—50 tons, $1,450, Russia in Europe.

TOLUOL—66,525 lbs. ,$41,115, France.

ZINC OXIDE—592 lbs., $74, Colombia; 60,775 lbs., $7,293, Dutch East Indies; 225,112 lbs., $19,562, England.

PUSHING WORK ON SCHOELLKOPF PLANT

The Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works will have extensive additions to its plant in a few months, including a research laboratory and office building, a power plant, ice manufacturing plant and machine shop. The equipment for the power plant, etc., will include a battery of six huge boilers of 6,000 horsepower, coal bunkers, automatic coal and ash handling machinery, stokers, air compressors, 200-ton ice manufacturing machinery and other equipment.

When the European war cut off the importations of dyestuffs the Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works took up the laboratory research work necessary to arrive at a means of producing the required dyestuffs in this country by directing the earliest possible erection of enormous additions to its plant.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 25 to December 30, 1916.

ACID—
100 kegs, citric, W. Wolcott, London.
1 package, citric, Tabras & Co., London.
20 kegs, citric, Ratner & Co., London.
100 kegs, citric, Pitt & Scott, London.
50 barrels, tartaric, Madro Bros., London.
85 casks, oxalic, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam.

AMMONIAC, SAL—
55 barrels, C. de P. Field & Co., Liverpool.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
10 casks, A Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

ARSENIC—
3 casks, sulphide, E. Hills Sons & Co., London.
42 casks, Niagara Electro Chemical Co., Rotterdam.

BALSAM—
2 boxes, copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Almirante.
15 cases, copaiba, Dodge & Olcott Co., Porto Colombia.

BARK—
3 cases, cinchona, C. F. Smilie, Porto Colombia.
244 bags, cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
51 bags, medicinal, Cohen & Co., Nassau.

BEANS—
5 bags, vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
3 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.

CAMPHOR—
90 cases, Japanese, American Trading Co., London.
120 cases, Japanese, Bank of South Africa, London.
25 cases, Stallman & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
50 cases, Chapel Freres, Marseilles.

COPPER OXIDE—
3 casks, B. F. Drakenfield & Co., Liverpool.

COPRA—
344 bags, Gorges Peirie & Co., Trinidad.

CRESOL—
4 drums, 110 casks, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
65 bags, J. A. De Veer, Marseilles.
12 bags, 39 baskets, Domingo Balsam, Vera Cruz.

DISINFECTANT—
10 cases, H. J. Coleman, London.

DRAGONS' BLOOD—
4 cases, O. Gross, Singapore.
5 cases, Schiefflein & Co., London.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
1 case, cudbear, Schieffelin & Co., Liverpool.
5 casks, orchil liquor, Oakes Manufacturing Co., London.
1 case, orchil liquor, Arnold, Hoffman & Co., London.
635 cases, 65 bags, cube gambier, Androvetta & Townsend, Singapore.
528 cases, gambier, Smith & Schipper, Rotterdam.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
2 casks, 35 cases, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
1 case, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

FRUIT SALT—
20 cases, Lanman & Kemp, London.

GELATIN—
5 casks, Wine Trading Co., London.

GUMS—
25 cases, tragacanth, Gullabi, Gulbenkian & Co., London.
10 barrels, ester, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
1 case, gamboge, Stallman & Co., London.
36 cases, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles.
98 bags, chicle, R. Gomez & Dietlin, Vera Cruz.
26 cases, tragacanth, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London
15 cases, myrrh, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
2 cases, gamboge, Thurston & Braidich, London.

GLYCERIN—
102 cylinders, American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro.
185 drums, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam.

HERBS—
8 bales, V. A. Garcia, Marseilles.
11 bales, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

HYDROSULPHITE—
10 casks, Stanley Doggett, London.

IRON OXIDE—
19 casks, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

JUICES—
8 cases, W. J. Bush & Co., London.
23 casks, lime, Middleton & Co., Trinidad.
50 cases, lime, J. E. Morris & Co., Liverpool.

LEAVES—
10 bales, senna pods, McKesson & Robbins, London.
100 bales, senna, Allaire & Woodward, London.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2 cases drugs, Merck & Co., London
1 case, medicine, E. Fougera & Co., London.
31 cases, drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
2 cases, drugs, Gabriel Fajardo, Vera Cruz.

NAPHTHALENE—
38 casks flake, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

NUT GALLS—
100 cases, Chapel Freres & Co., London.

NUX VOMICA—
160 bags, McKesson & Robbins, Cochin.

OILS—
10 barrels, shark, Swan & Finch Co., London.
77 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
50 barrels, sod, W. & S. Job Co., Liverpool.
79 casks, palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
325 barrels, codliver, Scott & Bowne, Bergen.
17 drums, 151 cases, lemon grass, Winter Son & Co., Cochin.
24 drums, lemon grass, C. L. Stein, Cochin.
82 cases, lemon grass, G. Luecders & Co., Cochin.
77 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
24 cases, codliver, Thos. Nevin, London.
5 cases, linaloe, J. Menendez & Co., Vera Cruz.
25 barrels, codliver, Ozomulsion & Co., Bergen.
50 barrels, codliver, Swan & Finchfi, Halifax, N. S.

OPIUM—
12 cases, Persian, Gullabi, Gulbenkian & Co., London.

PERFUMERY—
2 cases, A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
7 cases, Ungerer & Co., Bordeaux.
9 cases, T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.
34 cases, E. Fougera & Co., Bordeaux.
5 cases, Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
2 cases, B. E. Levy, Bordeaux.
3 cases, Maurice Levy, Bordeaux.

QUICKSILVER—
14 flasks, Ledoux & Co., Vera Cruz.
45 flasks, P. Power, Vera Cruz.
46 flasks, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz.

ROOTS—
5 bales, ipecac, Schutte, Bunemann & Co., Porto Colombia.
47 bales, aconite, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
6 bales, sarsaparilla, Gontard & Co., Bocas del Toro.
31 bales, medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, London.
15 bales, ipecac, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
28 bags, dandelion, McKesson & Robbins, London.
4 bales, ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., iRo de Janeiro.
53 bags, dandelion, Peck & Velsor, London.
42 bags, canagria, P. H. Petry & Co., Vera Cruz.
276 bags, canagria, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.
86 bags, canagria, W. Benkert & Co., Vera Cruz.
325 bags, canagria, Muller, Schall & Co., Vera Cruz.
2 bags, jalap, R. del Castillo & Co., Vera Cruz.

SANDAL WOOD—
2,618 pieces, De Sola Bros. & Pardo, Puerto Cabello.

SPICES—
13 cases, capsicum, John Kissock & Co., London.
112 bags, pimento, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
2 barrels, nutmegs, Jas. R. Marquette, Jr., Trinidad.
84 cases, nutmegs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co., Singapore.

STRYCHNINE—
1 case, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SODIUM BENZOATE—
8 casks, McKesson & Robbins, London.

SODIUM CARBONATE—
15 cases, United Fruit Co., London.

SODIUM PRUSSIATE—
20 casks, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.

SODIUM SALTS—
22 cases, F. R. Arnold & Co., London.

SPONGE—
31 bales, sponge, 20 bales, refuse, A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
8 bales, J. Block, Nassau.
23 bales, sponge, 1 bale, refuse, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Nassau.
844 cases, Lasker & Bernstein, London.
88 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.
159 bales, A. Moses & Co., Nassau.

SULPHUR—
6 cases, Pacific Coast Borax Co., London.

TARTAR—
400 bags, Benigno Delgado, Lisbon.
147 bags, Madero B. Garcia, Lisbon.

VITRIOL—
3 cases, Eastman Kodak Co., Marseilles.

VIROL—
10 cases, Elmo Chemical Co., London.

WAX—
60 bags, M. W. Parsons, London.
3 bags, bees, W. Benkert, London.
9 bags, bees, S. L. Brinley, Gonaives.
100 bags, bees, L. Hagenares & Co., Rio de Janeiro.

ZINC OXIDE—
20 barrels, McKesson & Robbins, London.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANY IN MICHIGAN

LANSING, MICH., January 2—The Lansing Chemical Company is erecting a factory here for the manufacture of aniline dyes and insecticides. The company is incorporated for $50,000. Officers are, President, M. Ray Potter; vice-president, M. Ralph Carrier; secretary-treasurer, Harris E. Thomas. These officers with William R. Lesher and Donald E. Bates comprise the board of directors. When the Lansing plant is equipped it will give employment to about 25 men. Harry S. Reed, formerly professor of chemistry in the Michigan Agricultural College, will have charge of the laboratory and work out processes of his own invention.

The exports of bismuth ore from Bolivia during 1915 amounted to 662,547 kilos, valued at 3,670,453 bolivianos, against 437,751 kilos, valued at 3,376,991 bolivianos in 1914.

It is expected that buying of glycerin will become active early in January and that present prices of 56 cents for C. P. in drums and 57 cents for this grade in cans will be advanced.

DR. NORTON TELLS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN DYESTCFF INDUSTRY

Declares that Entire List of Coal-Tar Intermediates Required to Produce Finished Dyestuffs Will Be Made from American Coal-Tar

By THOMAS H. NORTON, Sc.D.

There are few, if any, instances in the world's annals of industrial progress, which can compare with the remarkable evolution of the American manufacture of artificial dyestuffs, now taking place about us.

Two and a half years ago we were directly, or indirectly, dependent upon transatlantic sources for nearly every pound of the synthetic colors, which form a small but practically indispensable item in the budgets of our great textile, paper, leather, ink and allied industries, employing millions of operatives.

Today we are fast approaching the point at which the great bulk of the staple artificial dyes, normally needed in the nation's industrial activities, will be regularly produced in American factories, from American coal-tar, by American chemists and operatives!

Some few colors, the annual consumption of which is quite small, may come to us, for several years longer, from foreign sources. Their number, however, will steadily be lessened, as the young industry seeks openings to use its by-products as effectively as possible.

The whole coal-tar chemical industry is so closely interrelated, that the highest economic results can be attained, only when the entire series of products—explosives, medicinals, colors, synthetic flavors and perfumes, and photographic chemicals—are made in a single establishment, as in a group of closely related factories. The same fundamental reasons for creating such a highly organized business undertaking, as the United States Steel Company, exist in connection with the coal-tar chemical industry; it is necessary for securing the lowest possible costs of production of a great variety of finished products, that unity of direction should prevail. The imperative need of such unity and solidarity seems to be more and more appreciated each day.

In surveying the different factors affecting the immediate future of the young industry, the following features stand out prominently:

RAW MATERIALS—There will evidently be no lack of coal-tar crudes when normal conditions return. At the end of the last century the country possessed 1,533 by-product coke ovens. The number, at the close of 1915, was 6,268, and 1,191 were in process of erection. Exactly one-third of the coke made in the United States was produced during 1915 by means of by-product ovens. The number of beehive ovens is steadily decreasing. A few years hence and these wasteful ovens will be only a memory of the past.

At the moment prices for crudes are elevated, as a result of the enormous demand for the manufacture of high explosives. With the advent of peace, the output of benzol, toluol, naphthalene, etc., will be far in excess of the country's needs. In 1914, there were 14 benzol-recovery plants in the United States. During 1915, some 16 additional plants were erected. A much larger number have come into existence during 1916. At the present time an insignificant fraction of by-product coke ovens operate without a more or less complete benzol-recovery plant. When the entire system of coking coal in this country is based upon the use of by-product ovens, we shall secure enough crudes to make all the coal-tar colors required on this planet.

INTERMEDIATES—The number of coal-tar intermediates manufactured regularly in the United States increases each week. Prior to the war, about 85 intermediates were currently imported into this country. All of these are now currently manufactured upon American soil, and others are constantly added to the number. Within a year or two the entire list of coal-tar intermediates required to produce finished dyestuffs, medicinals, etc., will be regularly made from American coal-tar.

ARTIFICIAL COLORS—At present about 40 companies are actively engaged in the production of various coal-tar colors. Some make but a single color, others four or five, a few produce a score or more of different dyes. The list of the latter is steadily increasing. While about 100 various colors of domestic origin are now placed upon the market, a few months hence may see the number doubled.

One valuable result of the dyestuff shortage of the past year and a half, has been the revelation that the number of colors required to produce the most varied effects upon the different fibers, alone or in combination, upon leather, paper, straw, fur, feathers, etc., or in inks, pigments and varnish is not so very large. One of the leading dyers of silk wares, and of combinations of silk with cotton, has found that with 25 standard dyes he is able to meet quite satisfactorily all chromatic requirements. As many more of the lately introduced ingredients, anthracene and carbazole colors would be of distinct convenience, but they are by no means indispensable. Leading cotton dyers are even more moderate in their lists of dyes without which there is a pronounced dislocation in factory practice and routine. A prominent manufacturer of woolen carpets, rugs, portieres, etc., used, before the war, but 27 different artificial colors, to produce a great diversity of chromatic effects.

There is every indication that, with a patriotic and generous determination on the part of consumers of colors, to lend their co-operation to the utmost in creating this new national industry, the task of accommodating production to a healthful and legitimate demand can be worked out rapidly and easily.

NATURAL COLORS—The textile and allied interests of this land owe a distinct debt of gratitude to the magnificent work done by the manufacturers of the various dyewood extracts to lessen the pinch of a dyestuff famine. The output has assumed vast dimensions, and it has been even possible to export these products on a scale never before known. The labors of a few tinctorial chemists to perfect the processes for producing fast, permanent effects on cotton by the use of vegetable dyes, have proved of the greatest value.

One decidedly satisfactory result of the experiences of the past two years, and of certain incidental hardships, has been to restore the use of natural colors to their proper, logical position, in a well co-ordinated scheme for the rational and economical use of *all* available tinctorial products.

Of very distinct interest and of permanent value has been the introduction into the limited list of commercially valuable natural dyes, of the brilliant extract of the Osage orange so abundant in the Mississippi valley. It replaces admirably the fustic of Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela, furnishing the dyer with a color of uniform hue and strength—desiderata lacking in the case of fustic.

Another product of our northern forests, a delicate brown of remarkable strength and permanence, hitherto unknown to our tinctorial chemists, is beginning to attract attention.

As we enter a new year, our great textile, paper, leather and allied interests can face its problems with quite different feelings from those which existed twelve months ago.

No matter how long the titanic struggle across the ocean rages, American enterprise, pluck and chemical skill have abundantly demonstrated their ability to meet and vanquish unexpected and unprecedented conditions.

The actual shortage of coloring materials is approaching its end. The domestic output is approximating to the demand.

Best of all, we are laying, surely but swiftly, the foundations of a permanent coal-tar chemical industry, which will soon meet adequately the legitimate demands of the country's diversified productive activities, and which will likewise, at no remote date, sally forth into the markets of the world.

Imports of quinine salts into the United States for the ten months ended with October amounted to 1,210,999 ounces, against 746,018 ounces for the corresponding period a year ago and 2,167,745 ounces in 1914. The landings of quinine at London during November amount to 30,840 ounces and the deliveries to 52,400 ounces, leaving a stock on December 1 of 1,186,000 ounces, against 1,484,416 ounces on the same date in 1915.

Fries Brothers, manufacturing chemists, of Bloomfield, N. J., are to construct a factory costing $15,000.

CALIFORNIA DEVELOPING NEW CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PRODUCING POTASH FROM KELP

Dyes to Be Manufactured from Orchilla Weed—Solvay Process Company Erecting New Plant at Searles Lake—Many New Dyestuff Enterprises

LOS ANGELES, CAL., December 27—Arthur W. Kinney, Industrial Commissioner of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, has issued a report on the chemical industries of Southern California, in which he says:

"The year 1916 has been the most notable year in the history of Southern California in the amount invested in chemical manufacturing enterprises and in the number of new products exploited. Millions of dollars have been expended in modern plants and more than twenty new products have been developed, samples of which are on display at the industrial bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

"During the year the Hercules Powder Company has come into the field and invested $1,500,000 at Chula Vista, below San Diego city proper. The improvements consist of barges and harvesters, two of the latter costing $45,000 and $60,000, respectively; a pier 2,300 feet long, a floating machine shop, 156 tanks, holding 50,000 gallons each and nine holding 400,000 gallons each. There are housings for an intricate mass of machinery, engines, electrical equipment, laboratories, evaporators, separators, presses, conveyors, etc. Potassium, iodine and acetone are taken out of solution by processes known only to the chemists, of whom there are sixteen. Power is supplied by six batteries of Edgemoor boilers, with a capacity of 2,700 horse power. The plant covers an area of several acres.

"At the harbor district of Los Angeles five good-sized kelp products concerns have begun operations during the present year—the National Kelp Potash Company, Oceanic Engineer Company, Pacific Products Company and International Potash Properties Company of Long Beach, and the Diamond Match Company at Wilmington. The product of the latter company is used by the plants of the Diamond Match Company. After considerable investigation the Department of Agriculture has decided to locate and operate at Summerland, Santa Barbara County, an experimental kelp products plant which will have a capacity of 200 tons of kelp per day. This institution will cost approximately $175,000, and will give the potash industry a thorough tryout.

"The American Trona Corporation, of which Baron A. de Rapp is president, has completed during the year two costly refineries, one at Trona, Searles Lake, San Bernardino County, where the raw material is obtained, and the other at Los Angeles Harbor, where the concentrated salts are to be refined.

"The American Trona Company is now shipping potassium chloride from the Searles Lake plant. Other probable products from this and the harbor plants are caustic potash, permanganate of potash, bicarbonate of potash, borax, sodium carbonate, chloride and sulphate.

"Another large chemical enterprise which will handle similar products is that of the Solvay Process Company, an $18,000,000 corporation, now erecting a modern plant at Borosolvay, Searles Lake. The buildings of this concern include a power plant, evaporator building, machine shop, crystallization building, warehouses, clubhouse, commissary and cottages. The Solvay Process Company is the discoverer of the process for manufacturing caustic soda and now operates large chemical plants at Syracuse, N. Y., and other cities.

"Other sources of potash exploited during the year have been the plant of the Riverside Portland Cement Company and various Southern California beet-sugar factories. From the first-mentioned source many thousands of dollars' worth were obtained as a by-product.

"At San Diego the Lower California Chemical Company is erecting the first unit of a plant which will be devoted to the making of orcein dyes, using as a raw material the orchilla weed, a moss found growing in vast quantities along the western coast of Lower California. It is claimed that these dyes can be produced cheaper than the imported article and are equal, if not superior, to the same.

"Another dyestuff enterprise of the year is the Internal Dye Products Company, which has recently equipped a new plant at Vernon. This company is backed by Los Angeles men and will engage in the manufacture of aniline dyes, using as raw materials the by-products of the local oil refineries and gas plants.

"At Corona, Riverside County, the Citrus By-Products Company, a co-operative organization composed of various members of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, has been in active operation manufacturing citric acid from cull lemons, having used this year over 2,000 tons of the latter. The principal source of this commodity has been Italy, where in some sections the industry consumes from one-third to the whole of the lemon crop.

"During the year three new concerns have gone into the manufacture of strontium nitrate. This chemical is largely employed in the manufacture of red fire and is used by makers of fireworks and railways signals. The raw material comes from San Bernardino and Imperial counties. Prior to the war practically all this commodity was imported from Europe. The new companies in operation are F. G. Mortimer Co., at Vernon; Long Beach Chemical Company, and Southern Reduction Company, both at Long Beach. The latter concern also operates a new plant at Vernon, where it is making a high grade of chloride of lime and chlorine. Another new enterprise at Vernon is the California Chemical Company, which is now erecting a plant for the manufacture of orchard sprays.

"The Linde Air Products Company, which operates factories in twenty or more American cities, has just completed in Los Angeles a modern plant for the manufacture of oxygen gas.

"During the year the Grand Canyon Lime and Cement Company has equipped and placed in operation a complete establishment for the manufacture of hydrated lime.

"The Industrial Bureau has been advised of the erection of a factory at Escondido which will handle eucalyptus lumber from the large groves in that vicinity. One of the important by-products will be eucalyptus oil, now largely used in manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations.

"Other new products of the year are molybdic acid salts, made by the Rose Chemical Company and American Alloy and Chemical Company, tungstic acid by the Tungsten Mines Company, and oxide of antimony by the Western Metals Company. In addition to the foregoing there have been made in limited quantities molybdic oxide, ammonium molybdate, ferro tungsten, ferro manganese, ferro vanadium, ferro molybdenum and strontium hydrate. Crude sulphur from Nevada has found a ready sale among our local manufacturers."

CONFERENCE ON THE METRIC SYSTEM

Urged by Speakers As Desirable for Use In Foreign Commerce—Advantages in Domestic Trade

A conference on the metric system was held by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, during the week, under the auspices of the Sections of Social and Economic Science and on Engineering..

William C. Wells, chief statistician of the Pan-American Union, who took part in the discussion said:

"Our changing foreign trade demands a change in our customary measures. So long as we cling to our inches, yards, pounds and gallons we carry a useless weight that of itself is sufficient to hold us back from that first place as an exporter of highly wrought manufactures which is ours by right of skill, enterprise and resources.

"We must adopt the metric scale because nearly all the rest of the world, save England and Russia, has adopted it and this world is the market in which we must buy and sell."

A. E. Kennelly, speaking for the electrical engineers, urged the metric system because it employs only two units, whereas the system we now use has forty.

Henry V. Arny of the American Chemical Association urged the change as a progressive measure, because 437,000,000 of the earth's population now live under the metric system.

Other speakers were John Barrett and representatives of the Wholesale and Retail Druggists' Associations.

FLUCTUATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND CHANGES IN MEDICINALS DURING 1916

Demand Greater Than the Supply Early in the Year —Factories Sold Up for 1917 in Caustic Soda and Soda Ash—Supply of Bromides Absorbed

Chemicals for industrial uses passed through a year replete with perplexing situations and the resultant price fluctuations were, at times, very disconcerting to buyers and sellers alike. At the opening of the year 1916 chemical values were being propelled upward by a force of prosperity that reached its maximum in the early months of spring. During this time the demands were greater than the supplies, causing an inflation of values that reacted proportionately in the selling movement that attended the summer months of reduced consumption. An element of speculation had not a little to do with both the rising and declining movements.

In the height of the prosperity wave, all was serene, but toward the approach of the quieter summer season and its lessening demand, the injectment of the slightest element of uncertainty, as the vaguest peace rumor for instance, was the signal for a hurried attempt to get from under. The weakened prices would recover partially, but each assault was more far reaching in its influences until well in the summer when values took a toboggan that seemed bottomless. Thus a more or less false situation was created and consumers were reluctant to cover their future needs, led by the belief that the groundwork of the chemical industry was affected, and that prices would probably reach and remain near normal.

In the last quarter of the year prices began to stiffen, and then advanced with astonishing rapidity, bidding fair to duplicate last winter's performance. At the very close a renewal of peace overtures effected a slight hesitation in the upward price trend, but it is freely predicted in the trade that the market will remain a seller's market for some time to come, regardless of foreign events.

Fluctuations in Calcium Acetate

With some commodities, manufacturers were in control of the situation at all times, but prices were not always in accord with conditions. The case of crude calcium acetate may be cited as an example. For the first 8 months of the year calcium citrate quotation was 7 cents a pound, establishing an almost prohibitive price in acetic acid, one of its principal derivatives, greatly curtailing the consumption of the acid. In a month's time calcium citrate was reduced to 5 cents and then to 3½c a pound, and acetic acid, with values based on the latter figure, again came into demand, stimulating the consumption of the acetate. Calcium chloride has been in stringent spot supply all year, with manufacturers, as a rule, sold up on contract for from four to six months in advance.

There was not much variation in alum values with ammonia alum least affected. There was a little stringency during the early part of the year, but a little later there was an accumulation of stock and prices settled to about 4 cents a pound for the ammonia alum. Potash alum was too costly for employment in all its uses and the ammonia replaced it in many instances. Of late prices have declined and consumption is on the increase. Aluminum sulphate reached a record of 6 cents a pound for the iron free and one cent less for the common. The differential spread to 1½ cents later and in summer all grades declined, ending the year at 2 cents for the low grade and 3½ cents for the iron free. Export business was the feature of this article.

Metallic salts rose and fell with the parent metals, though also governed somewhat by demand. Blue vitriol, as an index to the copper salts, rose from 13 cents a pound to a nominal price of 26 cents and then fell to 10 cents in the summer for the 98 per cent. It recovered and went to 14 cents the fall months, but eased off a bit at the close. Iron salts were more or less stationary but lead salts experienced considerable fluctuation, depicted in the advance of the acetate, white crystals, from 12⅝ cents to 16 cents and then in the decline closing at 13 cents a pound.

Practically all the potassium salts reached record values and then declined, but are again well on the road to recovery. The muriate fell from $475 a ton to $260 and rose again to $450 a ton. Saltpeter followed the lead of the muriate, as did caustic and chlorate, with the exception that the chlorate has weakened a little in the last few days. Red prussiate was high at $6.75 a pound and the yellow at $1.75. The introduction of a Japanese product of the yellow may have been instrumental in reducing prices; anyhow, prices began to decline at about that time, the yellow falling to just inside of 60 cents a pound before the turn, and the red, in sympathy fell to $1.50. Both recovered a little, the former to 95 cents and the latter to $2.50.

Market for Sodium Salts

Of the sodium salts the bichromate and prussiate after considerable pyrotechnics closed the year with a net loss. The bichromate in a few leaps reached 65 cents from a starting point of 20 cents and ended at 18 cents a pound, while the prussiate was high at $1.30 or $1.40. Sodium cyanide rose from 28 cents and lay dormant at 40 cents for six or seven months. In the advance which began late in September, $2.10 was reached which is still being asked. Scarcity of supply due to export demand and limited manufacture in which difficulties have been encountered recently, are the chief influences at work. Sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate and sodium sulphate were in good demand and fair supply with the bicarbonate low at 1½ cents a pound, high at 2 cents a pound and closing at 1¾ cents a pound. The carbonate held around 1 cent a pound while the sulphate dropped from one cent to .6 cent at the close.

Bleaching powder, caustic soda and soda ash are dealt with in large quantities and the unprofitableness of storing these commodities influenced a desire among the weaker holders to sell on the slightest provocation. The summer months saw a more or less glutted market and for a time the drop in prices seemed endless. Bleach was almost nominal at the beginning of the year, with some holders asking 15 cents a pound, while caustic soda was 6¼ cents and soda ash was 4½ cents a pound. During the summer bleach could have been bought for less than 3 cents a pound, while 76 per cent caustic sold at a fraction under 3½ cents and soda ash, 58 per cent light, as low as 2⅛ cents per running pound. Manufacturers and first-hand dealers held aloof from this movement but the declines could not be stayed, and their quotations showed some difference from earlier prices, though there was not much stock offered, as contract business consumed most of the factory outputs.

A protracted and extremely hot spell in the late summer interfered with production and manufacturers ran behind in their deliveries. This caused prices to stiffen a bit and with the advent of the consuming season, the recovery was more rapid, bleach going to 4¼ cents, caustic soda 76% to 4¾ cents and soda ash, 58% to a little over 3 cents a pound. The advances ceased soon after Germany's agitation of the peace problem. Manufacturers closed their books around the first of November against any more 1917 business, as factories were reported in a sold-up condition over the entire year.

Medicinal Chemicals

At the close of 1916 medicinal chemicals, with but few exceptions, were at levels more favorable to the buyer than those extant in the earlier part of the year. The beginning of the year found manufacturers unable to supply an increased domestic demand and an unprecedented export business, resulting in higher prices. At the same time, increasing costs of raw materials tended to still further enhance values. In fact, an actual famine in raw materials was imminent and manufacturers were seeking to obtain supplies from every possible source. Factory equipments were also increased to cope with the situation which later led, in several instances, to rather spirited competition in certain items. In the quest for raw materials manufacturers were often compelled to contract for large amounts and in the declines in values that accompanied increased production, these high cost crudes, some of which are still being used, have cut deeply into the profits of manufacturers.

SALICYLATE SUPPLIES MORE PLENTIFUL, BENZOATES CONTINUE SCARCE AND HIGH

Users of Benzoate of Soda and Benzoic Acid Complain of Adulterations—American Chemists Now Making the Acid—Lower Prices Predicted

There were during the first six months of 1916 two different prices for salicylates, namely, those of the manufacturers and those of second-hand dealers. The manufacturers, through shortage of supplies, were obliged to confine their sales chiefly to domestic customers. The strong demand from foreign buyers caused speculation by second-hand holders with the result of a considerable advance in their prices.

In the second half of 1916 the supply of carbolic acid and salicylates became larger, and as carbolic acid declined in price it was also possible for the manufacturers of salicylates to reduce their prices and to supply the market with larger quantities, so that the difference between manufacturers' price and second-hand dealers' gradually disappeared.

The two sets of prices in the different months were as follows, the first price being that of the manufacturers:

	MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.				SECOND-HAND DEALERS' PRICES.		
1916	Salicylic Acid	Sodium Salicylate	Salol	1916	Salicylic Acid	Sodium Salicylate	Salol
January	$2.25	$2.30	$3.75	January	$4.10	$4.10	$9.40
February	2.25	2.30	3.75	February	4.00	4.10	9.30
March	2.25	2.30	3.75	March	4.00	4.00	9.30
April	2.25	2.30	3.75	April	3.50	4.00	9.30
May	2.25	2.30	3.75	May	3.25	3.25	8.50
June	2.25	2.30	3.75	June	3.00	3.00	5.75
July	2.25	2.30	3.75	July	2.80	3.00	5.50
August	2.25	2.30	3.75	August	2.25	2.30	3.75
September	1.75	1.80	3.50	September	1.75	1.80	3.50
October	1.65	1.70	3.50	October	1.65	1.70	3.50
November	1.20	1.25	2.50	November	1.20	1.25	2.50
December	1.20	1.25	2.50	December	1.20	1.25	2.50

Benzoic acid has shown in the year 1916 an almost steady advance. From $3.75 in January it went up to $4.75 in February, $5 in March, $6 in April, $7 in May, $8 in August, $10 in September, $11 to $12 in October.

In November a decline to $9 occurred, and the price in December was about $9.

Benzoate of soda was considerably cheaper, owing to the fact that somewhat larger quantities of this product were made in the United States, the prices ranging about as follows: $3.80 in January, $4.50 in February, $4.50 in March, $5 in April, $5.50 in May, $5.50 in June, $5.70 in July, $6 in August, $7.50 in September, $8 in October, $8 in November, $8 in December.

Users of both benzoic acid and benzoate of soda have been greatly disturbed, not only by the high prices but also by irregularities in the quality of some of the products imported from Europe. The supplies which came over from Europe were frequently not up to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Some of them were evidently purposely adulterated with cheaper chemicals of the same appearance.

American chemists have taken up the manufacture of benzoic acid and are gradually perfecting their facilities and methods so that it is to be hoped that larger quantities of American-made benzoic acid and benzoate of soda will be available in this market during next year. The result of this will be standard quality and lower prices for 1917.

Estimates of net earnings of the Grasselli Chemical Company for the 1916 fiscal year are from $75 to $100 for the common, comparing with $38 earned in 1915 and slightly more than one-third of that amount in 1914. In 1915 and 1916 the company has declared dividends of 32½ per cent in cash on the common and 20 per cent in stock. The last declaration was 1½ per cent regular quarterly, plus 5 per cent extra and 10 per cent common stock.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL VALUES IN LONDON CONTINUE TO RISE ON A DULL MARKET

Increase in Steamer Freight Rates a Strong Factor in Higher Costs—Result of Auction Sales of Castoreum —Changes in Market Prices

LONDON, December 18—Business in the drug and chemical markets this week has been on the wane and will probably still further diminish until the end of the year.

The improvement in values which we have now had occasion to report for several weeks in succession still continues in spite of otherwise inactive markets. This is in the main attributable to the large increase in steamer freights the world over. All those products into the prime cost of which the item of freight largely enters are being marked up in price and this process is likely to go on not only during the continuation of the war, but for a long period thereafter. As a proof of this we may mention that a combination of Scandinavian steamship owners has just announced that from the New Year the freight rates of western traffic, more especially to the United States, will be raised 75 per cent.

The German peace proposals, launched this week in such a dramatic manner, have entirely failed to affect any of our markets, and instead of any desire to liquidate holdings which might otherwise have been in evidence there is every indication that dealers are quietly confident of sustained and improving markets extending into the New Year.

The important annual public auction of Canadian and Oregon castoreum was held in London this week. The price level reached was about the same as last year, i.e., a very considerable reduction on pre-war values. Canada York Fort quality realized up to 88 shillings per lb. for firsts; seconds, 66s; thirds, 40s; M. R., 72s, 6d; 55s and 36s respectively and N.W. 110s, 75s and 50s. Of Oregon description the rather wide grades fetched: Firsts, 70s to 90s; seconds, 27s to 40s; thirds, 14s to 19s, and pickings 9s to 10s. The total sales comprised: Canada, 2,000 lbs.; Oregon, 1,077 lbs.

It should be pointed out that the quality of the Hudson Bay shipment is excellent, being carefully conditioned, trimmed and free from oilbags. The small parcels which are privately consigned at intervals during the year from New York and Montreal generally lack all attempted selection, frequently arrive wet and mouldy, and strung together with the original native hide laces. The non-observance of care in this direction naturally lowers the realizable value, and not infrequently out of due proportion to merit.

It is surprising that such quantities of Castoreum should thus be absorbed in war time, and is a sure indication that the perfumery trade has not suffered like many other lines of articles de luxe.

The Board of Trade returns for November, just issued, show that there was a decline of £167,607 in our purchases of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors from abroad. Dyestuffs fell off by 1,740 cwts., value £137,461. Glycerin fell by 10,296 cwt., value £39,988. The imports of quinine were 179,581 ounces, of a value of £11,079 less than last year, while Peruvian bark increased by 296 cwt. The export figures for chemicals and drugs are:

	1914	1915	1916
November	£1,397,785	£2,088,724	£2,595,074
January to November...	18,034,400	20,369,225	25,646,772

This increase is due to higher prices, as in almost every instance the quantity of chemicals exported shows a falling off. Speaking generally, therefore, our exports of chemicals and medicines show a considerable advance in value over last year, and constitute a record.

The movements in the market may be summarized as follows:

Higher—Balsam copaiba, castor oil, cocoanut oil, turmeric, Foenugreek seed, coriander seed, sulphate ammonia, rape oil, valerianates, resorcin, camphor, cloves, rosin, dill seed, glucose, honey, pepper, oxalic acid, chrysophanic acid.

Easier—Bergamot oil, acetyl-salicylic acid, shellac.

Lower—Rubber, linseed, ipecac, senna pods, sodium citrate, hydroquinone, potash citrate.

HIGHER PRICES FOR GUM ARABIC PREDICTED OWING TO ADDED COSTS

Future of Gum Tragacanth In Doubt for Lack of Information Concerning Stocks—Short Crop of Vanilla Beans Advances Prices

By THURSTON & BRAIDICH, New York.

The market for gum arabic opened in January with small stocks of all grades. Cleaned amber sorts were quoted on spot at 24c and advanced in February to 25c on account of scarcity. Upon the arrival of the new crop in May the price dropped to 20c per pound, followed by a gradual decline to 16c in December.

The price of white picked gum (druggists' quality) was well maintained during the year owing to the small supplies.

For 1917 a strong market is anticipated and probably a higher average price, owing to the increased American consumption, the higher cost of labor at the source of production, increased ocean freight rates and an advanced rate for war risk insurance.

The market for gum tragacanth was one of speculation and we find prices at the close of the year, notwithstanding the many fluctuations, to be the same as in January, 1916. The uncertainty of arrival, the embargo of Great Britain prohibiting export from the only source of supplies and finally the imposition of a duty of 10% under a new ruling of the U. S. Government caused advances during the summer months.

The desolate conditions in the primary market and the lack of authentic information as to the existing stock leaves the future still more speculative than the past.

Mexican vanilla beans have been steadily advancing on account of the short crop and unusual demand. The prospect of the crop for 1916-17 being unfavorable, higher prices are looked for during the coming year.

In Bourbon vanilla the new crop promises to be large but the quality poor on account of the scarcity of skilled labor in the French Colonies. Prices declined in November and December on the first arrival of the new crop in France. The beans were of poor keeping quality and had to be immediately marketed. The well-cured qualities of the old crop remain unchanged.

We do not say anything in regard to Tonka beans and nutgalls, as the market on Tonka beans was actually featureless, and the only transactions in the Aleppo nutgalls during the year were a few sales made by manufacturers, who believed that it was more advantageous to dispose of their stock at the ruling high prices.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Albert A. Plock Drug Company, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $6,000; Albert A. Plock, Flora A. Plock, J. K. Claxton.

The Nevin Chemical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $200,000; to manufacture drugs, chemicals. etc.; H. E. Latter, N. P. Coffin, C. M. Egner, Wilmington.

Imperial Dye Wood Company Inc., Hackensack, N. J.; capital, $125,000; to deal in all kinds of dyewoods and by-products; A. C. Hart, V. A. Hart, Hackensack. John S. Baker, Garfield, N. J.

Max M. Barken Drug Company, St. Louis, Mo.; capital, $6,000, all paid; to carry on a retail drug business; Ray Barken. I. Barken Max Barken

Grand Rapids, Mich.—When the Walter K. Schmidt Company was reorganized in 1913 under the name of the Huber Drug Company, the wholesale furniture supply and wood stain department of the business was continued under the name of the former. Notice has been filed with the county cerk that after January 1, all departments will be operated under the corporate name, Huber Drug Company.

L. D. Helme Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; chemists, druggists; F. L. Randall, W. O. Balanzategui, L. D. Helme, 265 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

Lehn and Fink, Inc., New York; capital $100,000; drugs, etc.. W. J. Gessell, E. and J. Plaut, 120 William street.

Inter Ocean Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, $750,000; chemists, druggists, dry salter, oil, color men; S. C. T. Dodd, D. Havens, H. S. Perrigo, 660 St. Nicholos avenue.

Druggists' Profit Producing Company, Chicago, Ill.; capital, $6,000; Eugene R. Cohn, H. C. Levison, Max Daniels.

Authorizations

Wright Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J.; capital, $100,000; chemicals, dyes, dyestuffs, acids, alkalis, salts, paints; representative, Allan E. Crocker, 38 Park Row, Manhattan.

Capital Increases

Benzol Products Company, New York, $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Want Ads

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	Bid	Asked
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Casein Co. of America	38	42
Davison Chemical	50	52
Dow Chemical	240	265
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	200	350
Federal Chemical	81	87
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	500	600
do 25 p.c. paid	425	...
Grasselli Chemical	230	250
Harrison Bros.	150	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	..
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali	100	110
do preferred	100	110
*Merrimac Chemical	80	90
Michigan Limestone & Chem.	25	30
do preferred	20	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	..
Niagara Alkali pfd.	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	275	300
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	325	340
Standard Chemical	110	130
Union Sulphur	11500	...

*Ex dividend and ex rights.

STOCK OF IMPORTED CRUDE DRUGS HEAVILY REDUCED BY WAR RESTRICTIONS

Difficulty in Obtaining Labor to Collect Roots, Leaves, Herbs and Seeds—Embargo by Belligerents Cause Shortage Here

By P. E. ANDERSON,
Importer of Botanical Drugs

In reviewing the situation of the crude drug market for the year just closing, we find that very similar conditions which existed last year also prevail at this time, due of course to the continued troubles in continental Europe.

We have had a very unsettled market and prices have fluctuated during the entire year. This condition is due to several reasons. The labor situation abroad in gathering the articles available is responsible to a great extent for the increase in prices, but to be added to this we must consider the decided advance in freight and insurance rates which have been very great. Another condition has also presented itself wherein embargoes have been placed on a number of items in addition to the ones of a year ago, and it seems it has been difficult to secure licenses for shipments of some items to the United States due to the fact that they required same for home consumption. While these embargoes are in force the small available stocks in this country are being taken up rapidly and prices advance as stocks diminish, and it is only when certificates are secured and supplies reach this market that we have a slight reaction in prices, but it does not take long before the small available supplies which reach here are taken up and prices again advance.

The situation as far as articles from Germany, Austria and Russia are concerned, still remains the same as last year; none of them having reached this market this past season, and the stocks here in the States of articles which we secure from these countries, if not exhausted, are very nearly so. There may be a fair amount of crude material in Austria, Russia and Germany which was gathered during the past season which will eventually, no doubt, reach this country, but we must consider the fact that whatever there is available that can be shipped to this port, should peace be declared, will arrive on an absolutely bare market and that the supplies will be taken up very readily at full prices, so that a decided decline in values should not be expected.

We herewith enumerate a few of the most important items which we trust will be of interest:

Arnica flowers advanced from 34c a pound to 80c in the first half of the year. About the time that the new crop was expected prices weakened, but the arrivals were so meager that prices took a big jump with the first appearance of consuming orders. Sales were recorded near the close of the year at $1.30@$1.50 a pound.

Aconite leaves have passed from the market and so have the roots with the exception of very limited supplies of the English root which is being offered at 70c@75c a pound. Quotations on the root at the first of the year were between 18c@20c a pound.

Belladonna leaves were selling in the neighborhood of $2 a pound for the greater part of the year. In the late summer or early fall some stock arrived from England and prices dropped to $1.40 a pound, but the quantity was small and prices are again advancing. The big demand for this article will soon absorb what little stock is in sight and prices in 1917 probably will exceed those of 1916. Belladonna root is off the market. A small parcel held on consignment for several months has a price limit of $5 a pound.

Buchu leaves, while not particularly active, have been in fair demand. Values were a little easier during the summer, but the last crop is about cleaned up and prices are stiffening.

Chamomile flowers were tending upward in the first few months of the year and stocks were becoming very scarce. A good sized quantity of chamomile that had been seized in transit and held for some time was released causing prices to decline. There have also been some flowers of Spanish origin introduced into the market recently. The outlook for 1917 is not encouraging.

Coriander, cumin and foenugreek seeds obtained from the northern coast of Africa are advancing in price owing to the difficulties encountered in and the increased costs of transportation. The import costs are more than double the local market quotations of the first of the year. Coriander closed at 15c a pound as against 4c for the first of the year and foenugreek from an early quotation of 3c is nearing 10c a pound.

Digitalis leaves of German growth have practically disappeared, what little is on hand is quoted at 65c@70c a pound. A Spanish product is offered at 40c a pound and a small quantity collected in this country is selling for 35c a pound, though neither is as desirable as the German leaf.

Doggress supplies are no longer obtainable from German sources. A small quantity ran the gauntlet some time ago, that sold around $1.40 a pound but it had to be recleaned. The French doggrass known in the trade as Bermuda grass, and which can be used in place of the German, is selling at 50c@60c a pound.

Fennel seed has been in big demand during the last few months of the year, and stocks are in limited supply. After advancing from 12c a pound to 16c a pound in the first few months of the year it fell again to 12c in the summer months, only to reach higher figures than ever this winter. The import cost at this time is around 18c a pound.

Gentian root went to 29c@30c a pound before summer owing to the small receipts of stocks from Europe's 1915 crop. The high prices stimulated collection in Spain during the last season, and rather free arrivals from that country effected the recent declines. The quotation at the close was about 13½c a pound.

Senna leaves were more or less affected by embargoes. With the placement of embargoes available stocks would diminish and prices would go up, and then recede when the embargoes were lifted. Supplies of the genuine Sudan quality are very scarce and most of the stocks offered are of the Arabian variety. A fair quantity of the Tinnevelly senna is on hand, but prices are steady. Some trouble has been experienced with the importation of this senna lately. Quite a few shipments have been found adulterated with other leaves and had to be rejected. At the end of the year prices on all grades were looking upward.

DRUG PRICES EXCEED ALL RECORDS

By JOHN McKESSON

Another year of the war has brought prices in many cases higher than all previous records, especially vegetable drugs heretofore obtained from Germany.

The high figures at which chemicals are held, for supplies of which we have depended on German makers, has attracted attention and old and new concerns have developed processes and are on the way to turn out goods which are greatly wanted.

Carbolic acid, aniline oil and salicylates have taken the lead and are selling at an advance of more than half the prices one year ago.

Quinine, which advanced in the last three months of the year from 33c to $2 per oz., is now selling at 55c, but these fluctuations were partly due to speculation.

Salol, which sold a year ago at $9.50, can now be bought at $3.25. On the other hand, benzoate soda has advanced from $3.75 per lb. to $8.

Opium is higher, $13.50 per pound, because stocks are light.

We may have to depend upon Persian opium for supplies in the near future unless the Turkish and Greek ports are opened for exportations.

BILL WILL PERMIT MAILING OF POISONS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2—The postoffice appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives today contains a provision under the terms of which the Postmaster General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, of "All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property."

The bill also provides for one-cent postage on drop or local letters after July 1. Catalogs and similar publications are to be classified as third-class mail matter and pay postage as such.